The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SOUTH BEND.

Schuyler Colfax at Home.

SPEECH BY THE EX-VICE PRESIDENT.

The Credit Mobilier Matter Analyzed.

SOUTH BEND, IND., March 8.—Ex-Vice President Colfax arrived home here at half-past twelve this afternoon. Col. Humphreys, Chairman, attended by a committee of reception, met him at Laporte, where an impromptu ovation was tendered him at the depot. Here a vast concourse of citizens met him with music and cheers. Upon entering the carriage three cheers were given him, when Mr. Colfax said. "I will speak to you at the Court House. My heart thanks you all."

The escort, consisting of carriages and wagons, filled the streets as far as the eye could reach, while the sidewalks were filled with pedestrians. At the court house the square and streets were closely packed, making the largest gathering ever assembled here, irrespective of party. Flags were flying and bells were ringing during the time of the procession. Many children were dressed in gala day costume in front of the private residences on the way, waving flags.

Arriving at the court house, Hon. Wm. Miller, mayor, read the following address of welcome:

On behalf of your townsmen and friends, it is my pleasant duty to speak the words that but faintly express your welcome home. The city, county and district of which from childhood you have been a resident, the constituency you have so long and worthily represented, and the friends who from youth to manhood have looked with pride upon your success in life, all bid you welcome, and bid me to express to you their continued confidence and undiminished regard. You are no stranger here. The citizens who first saw and appreciated the struggles, perseverence and honorable ambition of your early life, who had long association with you as a neighbor and a fellow-citizen, who have with zealous pride seen and felt the results of your constant efforts on the side of the principles of justice and of right as their immediate representative, conceive themselves best qualified to give the estimate of your character and render a just verdict upon your conduct. That verdict has been by them freely and promptly and justly given. Neither the insinuations of the insidious foes nor the charges of open enemies can change, nor can calumny or detraction rob you of the well-deserved esteem of your friends and neighbors. That confidence in your integrity, ever felt by them now by a consistent, blameless and pure private and public life, cannot be destroyed by the machinations and artifices of scheming hucksters, to impair or impede your course of usefulness to your country and your fellowmen, or to withhold the highest honors by the republic to its worthiest citizens. We shall ever, as heretofore, whether as a public representative, a private citizen, or the future recipient of still higher honors, gladly welcome your return to our midst, keeping unimpaired our full trust in a character for truth, integrity and patriotism, which has been so well merited, and retaining that affection for your person and character that has and will ever lead us to proudly call you "our Schuyler."

Three cheers were then given for Schuyler Colfax.

Mr. Colfax then responded as follows:

Mr. Mayor, neighbors and dear friends—My heart would be cold and callous indeed, as it is not, if it did not throb more quickly and happily at such a welcome home as this one with which I am honored, and the gratitude for which it would take a life-time to exhibit here. You have known me from childhood. My goings-out and comings-in have been before your eyes. My character has been formed in your midst, and you know whether for a paltry sum of money it could be induced to shipwreck it. When you come hither, therefore, by the thousands, spontaneously, as I am glad to be told, and to know not confined to politics, friends alone, but participated in by prominent and life-long political opponents, to honor me with such unmistakable manifestations of your unabated confidence and affectionate regard, I feel it due to myself and to you myself to expose the utter injustice of the cruel charges on which I have been arraigned during the past winter. If I had been a confessed and wicked criminal I could not have been pursued with more malignity by a portion of the American press and their Washington correspondents. Day after day every possible circumstance has been exaggerated and alleged as absolute guilt. Day after day it has been demanded that I should explain this or the other point; but when explained, the same malicious enemies have tortured and perverted and misrepresented the explanation, determined, if possible, that the reputation of the man they hated should be destroyed, or as day by day they thus poisoned the public mind, they rejoiced almost with shouts of exultation at having effected, as they hoped, their work of ruin. The frank exposure of all my financial affairs did no good. The disclosure of the sacred confidences of the dead only gave them a fresh opportunity for cavil and detraction. The testimony of my step-father and sister, unimpeachable as you here so well know them to be, was denounced as unworthy of belief. These enemies were determined on having their victim; but conscious of my entire innocence of this cruel and wicked charge, and confident that He who knoweth all things will in his own good time make that innocence manifest to all, I have remained unmoved amid the tempest storm of vilification and injustice, willing to bide my time; for the complete vindication I know is so certain to come. Let me read now from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of September 26, 1872, the following speech I delivered here the previous day. It was made, you will remember, in reply to the charge that I was one of the twelve apostles who sold out to the Credit Mobilier at $20,000 apiece, and that I was bribed by gifts of stock on which enormous dividends had been paid, and for which certain legislation had been enacted. "Never having in my life a dollar of stock of any kind that I did not pay for, I claim the right to purchase stock in the Credit Mobilier, or Credit Immobilier, if there is one; nor do I know of any law prohibiting it. Do I need to add Oakes Ames's name? Does any other person ever gave or offered to give me one share or twenty shares, or two hundred shares, in the Credit Mobilier, or any other railroad stock, and that unfortunately I have never seen or received the value of a farthing out of the 270 per cent. dividends, or the 800 per cent. dividends, in cash, stock or bonds you have read about the past month, nor 100 per cent., nor one tenth of one per cent. I have said that if twenty shares had been purchased at par and tendered me, and into a prospective law suit, it would be a good investment, if as valuable a stock as represented, but never having been plaintiff or defendant in a court of justice, I want no stock at any price with a law suit on its back or in it.

Although I thus publicly claimed the right to purchase this very stock, and avowed frankly my willingness to buy, own and hold twenty shares of it if I could do it without buying into a lawsuit, and thus accepted all the odium there could attack to purchasing it, as I then understood it, I have been charged with prevaricating because I did not go on and state that I had withdrawn years before from an incomplete contract to buy twenty shares, losing what I had paid on the account. If I had supposed that a denial or explanation of an entirely different charge than that I was answering would be required of me, I should certainly have done so, as it would have been natural and proper in connecting what I was stating. But that I could not foresee. An eminent divine once said, rather irreverently: "If a man's foresight were only as good as his hindsight, he would be but a little lower than the angels," and my idea in speaking has always been to discuss and explain pending issues, and not to discuss or explain those that were not pending.

But let us test this by an illustration, a method which often brings out a disputed point more vividly than argument. Suppose any one of you had been charged with having been given shares in a woolen factory, and from these shares you had received enormous dividends, and that as payment for those gifts and dividends you had aided corruptly in carrying through legislation in regard to the duties on wool—would you not regard it as a sufficient answer to such charges to tell the public that you had been all your life publicly advocating the scale of duties alleged to have been carried by corruption? Besides this, their enactment had been years before these alleged gifts, that you had never owned any stock in woolen factories or anything else that you had not paid for, that your shares had never been given you, and that you had never received any such dividend. Now, if you had voluntarily withdrawn, as I had, at a pecuniary loss, over four years before, from an agreement to buy such stock in a woolen factory, you would regard what I have supposed as a sufficient refutation of a charge that you had been bribed by gifts of stock and enormous dividends. But if you added to all this the frank statement that you had said you would be willing to buy this very factory stock at par, and to hold it if it were not to involve you in litigation, would you not think that your answer had been full and thorough on every practical point that the wanton calumny required you to state? No one could have been misled by my speech on the vital point, that though no such stock was even given to me, I publicly avowed my willingness to bear all reproach that could attach to an investment of my money in it at par, as I then understood it. But I do not intend to rest the argument on this point here. I call my enemies as my witnesses. The New York *Tribune* of September 26th published the telegraphic extract of this speech, with the following heading, showing that it fully understood that my denial was to the charge of having had the stock given to me: "He never owned a share in the Credit Mobilier that he did not pay for." It was eminently fitting that this same paper should on January 2d, print literally a quotation from the speech with the essential word "give" left out, and then base repeated charges of my untruthfulness on the quotation it had thus altered and falsified.

Mr. Colfax here exhibited the paper. The Chicago *Tribune* also which has almost daily assailed me the past winter for alleged prevarication in the Credit Mobilier matter, did not misunderstand it at the time. It declared editorially on September 27, in commenting on my speech, "Mr. Colfax claims the right to purchase whatever stock he thinks proper, even when offered him at par, and when the accrued dividends are more than equal to its par value." And on September 28th, the next day, it said again, and I quote its insinuation also, although my payment of $334 disproves that part of it, as follows: "Mr. Colfax claims that he had the right to purchase the stock of the Credit Mobilier or any other company. Ames got this stock put in his hands that he might sell it at par and pay the par value of it out of its then accrued dividends, which was in fact making a present of it. According to Mr. Colfax, receiving Credit Mobilier stock at par with accrued dividends equal to its price would be a straightout purchase."

When I testified on the 7th of January, after the holiday recess, during which recess Hon. Ames said he refreshed his memory by his memorandum at home, I declared emphatically, as I did here last September, that I had never received a dollar from him for dividends, nor for deed on any account whatever. He was present in the committee room, and did not deny this, nor dissent from it, though I asked him to cross-examine me. On that very afternoon he told Mr. Crounse, of the New York *Times*, who swore to it afterwards before the Committee, that my statement was probably correct. On December 17th, in his carefully prepared and written out original testimony, he swore about me on page twenty of the report as follows: "Colfax I remember having paid him any dividends," and Mr. Alley, his counsel, swore before the Committee (see page 311 of the report) that before the holidays Mr. Ames told him that I was substantially correct. In my statement as to the transaction. In spite, however, of the original testimony of his, which he declared embodied the exact fact, and his expressing his concurrence with my statement to Alley and Crounse, and his not without dissent to my testimony of January 7, he came before the committee on January 22 with a check for $1,200, payable to "S. C. or bearer," which he claims he paid to me on June 20, 1868, but which, being payable to no one's name, required no endorsement, and could as well be cashed by Mr. A. or Mr. B, or by Mr. C, or any one else. Never having seen any check of his in my life till I saw this in the committee room, I asked him if my name was endorsed on it, and he answered "No." Asking him if he remembered where I was when he handed it to me, he answered "no." Asking him if he remembered what he said when he paid it to me, he answered "no." Asking him if he could not remember what I said when as large a check was handed me, he again answered "no." Asking him if he had any receipt for it, he answered "no." Asking him if he ever gave me a certificate for the stock which he insisted I still owned, he answered "no." Astounded at this attempt, on a check payable to bearer, and not to my name, to conceive these indorsed by me, and for which no receipt could be produced to destroy my testimony, I immediately had the sergeant-at-arms, on whom it was drawn, summoned with his cashier and bookkeeper to testify as to whether they had ever paid me the money for any such check, and they all answered they had no recollection of having done so. But subsequently Mr. Dillon, the cashier of the sergeant-at-arms, testified that while he could not swear with positive certainty, after the lapse of years, yet his very strong impression was that he had paid this very "S. C." check to Ames himself, [see page 477 of the report], and that when he had asked Ames only thirty hours before if he had not done it, Ames had replied that it was very likely [see page 481 of report.]

In regard to one portion of the checks from Ames, drew for this June dividend, there is no controversy. Four of them, all the names in full of Logan, Allison, both of whom returned their dividends to him, Patterson and James F. Wilson. Four of them, however, for this very same dividend, were made out payable to initials, namely, S. C., $1,200; another S. C., $600, which he says are intended for Scofield; W. D. K., $329, claimed by him to be for Kelley; one O. A., $329, said by him to be for Garfield; but Kelley, Garfield and I have declared that neither of us ever saw these initial checks. Scofield says he may have received the money and settled it afterwards, but he does not remember any such dividend. Kelley and Garfield are positive they never had the check, that Ames loaned each of them $300 about that time, and I repeat that I never saw the check and never received a dollar of money from him in my life.

If it is a very significant fact that there are no indorsements on either of these initial checks, and that no receipt has been presented for either of them, as there has been for some of the other checks, all of which confirms me in the conviction that they, with entries in the memorandum book alone, were retained in the controversy between Ames and Macomb in the Macomb suit, and that Mr. Ames did state the exact facts in his earliest testimony confirmatory of mine, rather than in his latest testimony. After he had produced these checks he claimed to be acting as trustee. These memoranda, if made at the time, may have been the memoranda of his trust.

I will now read to you the frank letter to me of Mr. Dillon, the cashier of the Sergeant-at-Arms, a gentleman whose integrity is beyond all question, which letter, I think, explains the matter conclusively:

Office Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Representatives, March 1, 1873.—Dear Sir: When Ames made the deposit of $10,000 in June, 1868, in this office, my mind was naturally excited as to the purpose he had in view. And when I saw that one of my names was endorsed on it, and he answered "No." Asking him if he remembered where I was when he handed it to me, he answered "no." Ask ing him if he remembered what he said when he paid it to me, he answered "no." Asking him if he could not remember what I said when as large a check was handed me, he again answered "no." Asking him if he had any receipt for it, he answered "no." Asking him if he ever gave me a certificate for the stock which he insisted I still owned, he answered "no." Astounded at this attempt, on a check payable to bearer, and not to my name, to conceive these indorsed by me, and for which no receipt could be produced to destroy my testimony, I immediately had the sergeant-at-arms, on whom it was drawn, summoned with his cashier and bookkeeper to testify as to whether they had ever paid me the money for any such check, and they all answered they had no recollection of having done so. But subsequently Mr. Dillon, the cashier of the sergeant-at-arms, testified that while he could not swear with positive certainty, after the lapse of years, yet his very strong impression was that he had paid this very "S. C." check to Ames himself, [see page 477 of the report], and that when he had asked Ames only thirty hours before if he had not done it, Ames had replied that it was very likely [see page 481 of report.]

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MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 115¾@115¾.

THE Board of Examiners of the Treasury Department will examine applicants for positions in that department on the 24th inst. About forty vacancies are to be filled. Those who have failed in previous examinations are not to be permitted another trial.

THE Massachusetts Legislature, having censured Senator Sumner for having brought forward the proposition to remove the names of battles from our battle-flags, is now industriously at work trying to have its resolution expunged from the Legislative record.

SECRETAY BOUTWELL maintains that he is authorized to reissue the $14,000,000 of retired currency, when, in his judgment, the interests of the country require it. He does not intimate that he will, within a brief period, issue any portion of it, but merely asserts his right to do it.

JAMES BROOKS has issued an address to his constituency, giving his version of the Credit Mobilier affair. He bitterly criticises the Poland Committee, and if what he says is true, that he was refused a hearing, he was, so far, badly used. His sensitiveness, while perfectly natural, is quite unnecessary, as the people have already condemned the Poland report, on substantially the same grounds as Brooks himself. It is not believed that there was so much difference between the different parties involved,—with perhaps two or three exceptions,—but the current belief is, that so far from Brooks being innocent, others as well as he were guilty.

JUDGE KELLEY has turned his Credit Mobilier stock over to the United States Treasurer, stipulating that it shall not be classed along with moneys returned to the "conscience fund." The very fact that the Judge thinks it worth his while to call attention to this point proves that this is the very fund that should receive his extra contribution. After all, the revelation of Congressional irregularities has had advantages, as those who imagine that they have a future before them are wonderfully exercised that their derelictions should be brought to light. Well may they be, but enforced repentance will hardly avail them.

THE appeal in behalf of a modification of Foster's sentence, in New York, now that the facts are brought out, seems to be well sustained and likely to prove effective. Previous good character is shown, and it is affirmed that he was not accustomed to the use of liquor. When sober he is stated to be of a mild, gentle disposition. We are still of the opinion that the general good of society in New York would be subserved by Foster's execution; yet there can be no reasonable doubt but that his claim is quite above the average. Should Governor Dix conclude to save him from the scaffold, the press and public sentiment in New York would undoubtedly applaud him.

THE committee of the Constitutional Commission of New York charged with the duty of investigating the city, county, and town debts in the State have reported that these local debts reach the enormous sum of $214,000,000, exclusive of the State debt proper. Of this sum, railroad aid debts reach $26,919,662; public building debts, $10,416,864; bonds issued for roads, boulevards, streets, avenues and bridges, $36,658,144; water-works and fire apparatus, $29,333,383; parks, local improvements, and ordinary municipal debts, $84,052,655. The total debt is equal to 10½ per cent. of the assessed valuation of the property of the State.

HON. WILLIAM HOPKINS, whose decease we chronicled a few days ago, was Chairman of the Committee on Declaration of Rights in the Constitutional Convention. In this capacity he wrote the following preamble for the new Constitution, which was unanimously adopted: "We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, recognizing the Sovereignty of God, and humbly invoking His guidance in our future destiny, ordain and establish this Constitution for its government." This appropriate and beautiful recognition of God in our State Constitution will stand as a memorial to the name of its author. In some way, the fact of his having written these words should be preserved in the document which contains them.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in reply to the question, "Whether a will admitted to probate since October 1, 1872, but dated prior to that time, is subject to stamp duty?" has very recently written a letter stating that the liability depends upon the date of the probate, and not on that of the will. He further says that if the probate was taken out prior to October 1, 1872, it should have been stamped, if the value of the effects exceeded one thousand dollars. Probates taken out prior to October 1, 1872, but not stamped, can be validated by the affixing of the proper stamp by a Collector of Internal Revenue, who may remit the penalty, provided that the instrument be presented within twelve months from its issue, and that satisfactory evidence be produced that there was no attempt to evade the law. Registers or other recording officers cannot legally attach the stamp in such cases as those mentioned above.

SEVERAL New York journals are having their usual growl over the failure of Congress to realize their wishes in regard to legislation. Among other things, they regret that the Secretary of the Treasury was not limited as regards the issue of currency, and that free trade was not made to supplant protection. We hope such occasions for unhappiness may be afforded them for a long time to come. We are of the opinion, however, that some action should have been taken in the case of Louisiana, so that the troubles might be peacefully disposed of. We have no fear of violent outbreak as it is, as President Grant is sufficiently well understood for the factionists to know that they will gain nothing by violence. But even with this true, it is preferable that the legislative department of the Government should settle difficulties of the nature existing at New Orleans. Still, Congress failed to act with a perfect knowledge of the alternative, and hence the President may rightfully claim that non-action was a practical endorsement of his announced purpose. Whether so intended or not, it is now perfectly plain that the Kellogg government will be maintained at New Orleans.

THE first number of the *Daily Graphic*, the new venture in journalism, is before us. It is an eight page paper, and represents a new feature in journalism,—that of illustrating contemporary events. Three and a half pages are devoted to illustrations. These are prepared, by the new photographic process, by which a picture is made ready for printing in from twenty minutes to two hours. The first page of the new issue is taken up with the "Overture,"—verses and a series of representations meant to illustrate the varied sources from which news is gathered, and at the same time, the general round of human activity and experience. The fourth page has likenesses of Grant and Wilson, representations of the departure of the old Guard for Washington, and the collation given the Second Regiment Connecticut Guards. The fifth page is taken up with a production of the picture, "A lesson in charity." On the eighth page is a cartoon of the Railroad monster, about which opinions will differ. The *Graphic* presents a really handsome appearance, is well supplied with advertisements, and promises to achieve the success its striking originality deserves.

THE *Dispatch* imagines that it has made a point on us by claiming that our suggestion as to Councils was embodied in an amendment to the original Charter about a week ago. An informal suggestion to that effect was made, but if it has been embodied in the printed copy of the document, those having it in charge regard it as too precious to send around. The simple fact is, it is intended to push through the original Charter, if this can be done, and to amend only where it cannot be avoided. The *Dispatch*, with its usual smirk of self-conceit, imagines that it is the particular journal that knows all about the Charter—having read it, while the "organs," whose views we suppose it "punctures," have not perused that valuable document. Yet it claims that one suggestion of the GAZETTE has been embodied in the Charter, while it is perfectly certain that none offered by the *Dispatch* have been. If without reading it, so much attention is paid to the suggestions of the GAZETTE, it follows that we have vastly more influence than the *Dispatch* under any circumstances. The truth is, it is the *Dispatch* that has not read it—as at first it blindly endorsed it, and since it has merely re-echoed the criticisms found in the GAZETTE. We suggest to our cotemporary that it might as well read the Charter and criticise it, for there is no advertising patronage either way. It can't come its whisky dodge on the new Charter.

THE report that the French Government has demanded the extradition of General Fremont, while probably incorrect, brings up the scandal associated with his name once more. The trial of Fremont and others associated with him in the alleged bond swindle, was set down for the 4th of March. There is also a rumor that a suit is to be instituted against Fremont by the Union Pacific Road, and the report seems to be generally credited. A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who was in Paris at the time, shows how this grand conspiracy was managed: "The first advertisements which appeared in the Paris papers were written, of course, in the strongest terms, and set forth the advantages of Memphis and Elpaso in the most glowing manner. This was in the Summer of 1869. The advertisements stated that the bonds were a first mortgage on all the lands ceded to the road, "amounting to 10,240 acres per mile, or three hundred acres to every $1,000 bond, and thirty acres to every $100 bond." The bonds were offered at 410 francs, or about $82 for every $100 bond, payable in 1890, at 515 francs, or $103. Six per cent. interest was said to be guaranteed by the United States Government, and bondholders at that time, which was in May, were entitled to the July coupon. The trustees of the bonds were announced as Andrew G. Curtin, "Governor of Pennsylvania, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at St. Petersburg," Paul S. Forbes, and Svante M. Swenson. The name attached to the advertisement was M. J. Paradis, one of the officers of the French Bourse. In some manner the favor of the Government was obtained, and, as the entire press was subsidized, it was impossible to expose the swindle, although many Americans in Paris knew it to be a swindle. An English circular was issued with regard to it, but, being printed in English, it did not largely reach the French. The few Frenchmen who did discover the fraud and publicly denounced it were soon silenced by libel suits, which at the same time secured fresh funds for the bond operators to expedite their sales, and the bonds were thus rapidly disposed of." General Fremont alleges that he has forwarded a paper to Paris that will entirely free him from guilty complicity in the plot. The issue of the trial will be anxiously looked for in this country.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

It may seem early for the active agitation of the Centennial project which has now gone so far that failure will reflect on the entire State of Pennsylvania, but when the magnitude of the affair, and the time needed for preparations are considered, it will be seen that there is much that must be promptly done to insure success. Already Philadelphia, through her citizens, the railroad companies centreing there, and by action of the municipality itself, has provided nearly two millions of dollars, about one-fifth of the entire sum needed. The enterprise, however, has met with indirect opposition from New York, and apathy from surrounding States, except New Jersey. This fact renders the action of the people in all parts of this State important, and calls for speedy decision on the part of the Legislature, in reference to the conferment of financial aid, or State subscription to the capital stock.

Prior to the passage of the act of Congress authorizing the exhibition, the Legislature of this State passed a joint resolution requesting the designation of Philadelphia as the place at which it should be held. This was in exact accordance with the wishes of our people. The exhibition will be a National affair, participated in by all the States and all the world, but Pennsylvania will be exceptionally interested in its success. There is no art it will not encourage, no industry it will not quicken. Interested patriotism, however, is a sorry kind of patriotism, and should not be mentioned in this connection. While many of our people would like to see the State give a handsome sum towards the exhibition, there are many others who think differently, and therefore the Executive Committee do not propose to ask for a donation. What they do ask is this: that the Legislature make an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars to be expended in the erection of a handsome and substantial building, to remain after the Exhibition is over, as a National Art Gallery and Industrial Institute, a source of pleasure and profit to the people of the whole State. This proposition is fair and sensible.

But there is another and very forcible reason why the Legislature should take early and favorable action, in reference to an appropriation. This is tersely explained by Hon. D. J. Morrell, Commissioner of Pennsylvania and Chairman of the Executive Committee, in a recent letter to Gov. Hartranft. He says: "It will take time to reach the people, and many agencies to teach them, and time is just the thing which we have not to spare. There are urgent reasons for appealing to the city of Philadelphia, and the State of Pennsylvania, to make such liberal advances as will enable you to discharge an important duty under the original act of Congress creating the Centennial Commission. It enacts that whenever you shall inform the President of the United States that provision has been made for the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose of the exhibition, he shall make proclamation setting forth the time and when and place where it will be held, and communicate this information officially to the representatives of foreign nations, with such other matters concerning the Exhibition as may be of interest to the people of their countries. This formal recognition and notification cannot be much longer delayed without great injury. It can be obtained immediately if the Legislature will take such action as has been solicited by the Executive Committee and citizens of the State." In reference to the proposed State building, Mr. Morrell says: "It will remain a worthy memorial of an event of which the nation may be proud, and the unborn millions who will celebrate the second Centennial of American Independence may esteem it as one of their chiefest treasures."

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

SEVEN thousand five hundred and fourteen tons of iron and steel rails were made at the Cambria Iron Works in the month of February.

A DWELLING house belonging to the estate of John J. Glass, dec'd, at or near Loretto, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday evening last.

MRS. ANDREW MCCAFFERTY, of Buffalo township, Butler county, presented her husband with triplets on Thursday night, February 27.

THE dwelling house of Mr. P. R. Herrick, of Espyville, Mercer county, was burned Thursday night of last week. The fire originated in the garret, caused by a defective flue. Loss, $2,500.

THE barn of Mr. Jacob Y. Keyser, in Douglass township, Berks county, near Manatawny Station, on the Colebrookdale Railroad, was destroyed by fire on Monday night of last week. A mare with foal was burned to death, and six or seven tons of hay, a feed cutter, and some other farming utensils, were consumed.

ON Wednesday evening last, Mr. Pat. Gibbons attempted to jump on the coal cars of the N. C. & O. R. R. at New Castle while in motion, and entering the coal yard at the mill, missed his foothold and fell, the cars passing over his right leg and crushing it from the knee down to the foot, making its amputation necessary.

JAMES SHEAKLEY and George Stage, who are in partnership with Col. Woodward, of Columbus, in the ownership of a twenty acre lease on the McClimans farm, near Fairview, struck a one hundred and forty barrel well last week. The well struck last December, on the same territory, is still doing sixty barrels. They are not satisfied, however, with two hundred barrels a day, but are putting down a third well, with favorable indications.

AN Englishman, named Henry Wright, the engineer at the Indian Ridge Colliery, Shenandoah City, near Pottsville, was instantly killed on Thursday last. The circumstances of the sad accident are as follows: It appears that Wright overhoisted a balance bucket and went up to loosen it, and while in the act of prying with a lever, missed his foothold and was precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of three hundred feet, killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

ABOUT eight years ago, Mr. Joseph Walter, of Caln township, Chester county, was bitten by a rabid dog, which, at the time, of course caused no little alarm with him and his friends. Years, however, passed by, and until a few days ago, eight years afterward, no symptoms of the dreadful disease were manifested; the first shown led his family to think he was going wrong in his mind, but as hours passed, hydrophobia developed itself, and they realized the worst. He was taken to his brother's residence for treatment, where he suffered indescribable agonies until Wednesday morning, when death came to his rescue.

GEORGE DAILY, a young man of twenty-five who lives with his mother in Greenville, Mercer county, has been subject for many years to fits. During the past year these have become of so frequent occurrence, as to impair his mind and almost totally destroy his reasoning faculties. On Wednesday night last he rose from his bed and went out without hat, coat or shoes, over the frozen streets and by-ways, when the thermometer stood at zero, and in search was instituted; here and there the marks of his bare and bleeding feet were found upon the snow, but he was not discovered until six o'clock next morning. A laborer on his way to the Shenango coal yard found him in James Bortz's orchard "tramping steps," as he said 'round the apple trees." His feet were covered with ice, and to his hands icicles were hanging. He was brought to his mother's dwelling as soon as possible, and physicians were called, who say it will be necessary to amputate both feet and perhaps both hands, in order to save his life.

OHIO NEWS.

A WOMAN named Fulton, in KNOX county, came to her death a few days ago by eating too many walnuts.

NEW CASTLE, Morgan county, a place of about one hundred inhabitants, has thirty cases of small-pox, several having proved fatal.

THE saw-mill located at the reservoir at Alliance was burned down on Monday morning. The property was lately purchased by Dr. Neely. A fire had been started under the boiler but a short time previous. No insurance.

A LITTLE son of Benjamin Zink, of Perrysburg, aged about two and a half years, met with a fatal accident on Friday. It had an ear of sweet corn to play with, when it got a kernel in its windpipe, from the effects of which it died in a few hours.

MR. SPERLING WING, of Elyria, who had his foot crushed a short time ago in the stone quarry, died from the effects of the injury. It is thought that his life could have been saved by amputating the limb, but he refused, and erysipelas supervened.

LAST Saturday, Joseph Coleman, an employe of the Coshocton Coal Company, while on the tender of an engine shoveling coal, the steam plug came out of the boiler, and before he could get away, he was completely enveloped in the escaping steam, scalding him severely.

THE Lorain *Constitution*, Elyria, gives the following: Mrs. Ashenbach, an old lady residing in North Amherst, while feeding some cattle on Tuesday, was attacked by a vicious steer, thrown to the ground, and had a rib broken, a wrist dislocated, and other severe bruises inflicted.

ON Monday evening a team of horses ran away in Youngstown, and on coming to the railroad tressel work over Crab Creek, started upon it and fell some 30 feet into the ravine below. One of the horses was killed. The driver had been thrown from the wagon before reaching the bridge.

THE Stark county *Democrat* records a fire and attempted arson, the first amounting to $10,000 or $15,000 loss, Richard's shoe store, Essig & Son's hardware establishment and Dumont's grocery being on the burnt list. A bold attempt was twice made lately to set on fire Cattey's grocery, carbon oil and tan being freely used, but no material loss.

ON Thursday last, John Petticord, an old Scotch miner at the Company Banks, Guernsey county, better known as "Old Scotty," was killed by the falling of a body of horseback or slate, while seated at his work in one of the rooms of the mine. The mass had probably fallen on his head, crushing it, breaking his neck and back and probably killing him instantly.

LAST Wednesday night, Compton's drug store, at Roscoe, was destroyed by fire, together with everything in it. Loss about five thousand dollars. The postoffice, which was in the same building, was also burned out. Shortly after the alarm had been given Mrs. Ferguson, one of the oldest residents of Roscoe, became so frightened by the appearance of the burning building and the excitement of the crowd, that she fainted away, and died in a few minutes.

CHARLES LIPSICOMB, one of the operatives at the rolling mill, Alliance, committed suicide on the 6th inst. He went home from the mill at noon, ate his dinner with his wife and mother, and seemed as cheerful as usual. When he arose from the table, he asked his wife if he should put the clothes line up. She said yes; but instead of taking the line used for the purpose, he took a piece of rope, a few feet long, and went to an outhouse, where he hung himself from a rafter.

Royal English Scandal.

Although the news brought by the cable of the separation of the Princess Louise from her husband the Marquis of Lorne is startling, it can scarcely be called, to those who are acquainted with the *cancan* of London society, entirely unexpected. The gushing, sentimental nonsense about a love match and the setting aside of courtly conventionality and etiquette in order that a Queen's daughter might marry a man of her choice, which formed so fertile a theme for certain writers at the time of the wedding, was ridiculed by those who happened to know that the Princess Louise's affections had been for some time fixed upon an English gentlemen (some say a clergyman of the Established Church) considerably inferior to Lord Lorne in social position, and that the Duke of Argyle's son was in reality merely accept as a *pis aller*. That an actual separation has taken place between the two parties may reasonably be doubted, but that the royal couple "agreed to differ" for some time past has long been matter of notoriety in London fashionable circles.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Thaddeus Stevens' Estate.

The executors of the estate of the late Thaddeus Stevens have resolved to sell the "Caledonia Iron Works," with about 16,000 acres of land, including ore mines belonging to the estate, situated ten miles east of Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa., and for that purpose have placed the same in the hands of Mr. Simon Stevens. The proceeds of sale under the will of the "Old Commodore," in a certain event, are to be given "to erect, establish, and endow a house of refuge in Lancaster, Pa., for the relief of homeless indigent orphans, who have lost either parent." Mr. Stevens' will provides that in this institution "no preference shall be shown on account of race or color in the admission and treatment—neither poor Germans, Irish, or Mohammedans, nor any others on account of their race or religion of their parents, must be excluded."

CITY CHARTER.

"Proposed Charter for the City of Pittsburgh."

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

It seems to the writer of this, that we have fallen upon strange times, when a few self-interested individuals can become so puffed up with their own self-importance, as to prepare and publish a new "Charter" for two great and prosperous cities like Pittsburgh and Allegheny, without the authority of their Councils or the consent of their people, and by it extend the boundaries of the former city, so as to take in several boroughs and a large district of country, together with the city of Allegheny, although she had repeatedly protested against being consolidated with Pittsburgh. Notwithstanding this, these distinguished and benevolent gentlemen could not forego their work, being so tenderly touched with pity to the benighted Councils of these cities, who, in their estimation, are without brains enough to see their pressing needs, or ability to make new charters for themselves whenever the public interests of the people should require them, or, they had axes of their own to grind. And, if the latter was the moving cause of their production, we at once see the reason of the undue haste shown on Saturday a week, to rush it through the Pittsburgh Councils before the people could have an opportunity to see or examine it. I have no words strong enough to express my disapprobation and enter my protest against such conduct, for it would be a plain violation of the rights of every citizen tax payer, for the Councils themselves to make and adopt a new Charter, without having first submitted it to the people for their reception or rejection. The Legislature of our great Commonwealth might with as much or more propriety, frame and adopt a constitution without the trouble and great expense of electing a Convention for this purpose, and then of submitting it to the people for their confirmation or rejection. There are too many varied and vital interests at stake, in making and adopting a new Charter for the protection and welfare of the people of a great city, to be gotten up and passed as the authors of the one under consideration desire its passage or adoption. By the favor of a friend I received the loan of the "Proposed Charter for the City of Pittsburgh," and from the examination that I had time to give it, I think some portions of it worthy of adoption into our City Charter, but as a whole it should be rejected. The boundaries prescribed by it would entail a very large expenditure upon the old wards of the city, in supplying the new districts (except Allegheny) with fire engines, horses, carriages, firemen and houses for them; the fire alarm telegraph and police, without returning anything, or at most very little, for the large outlay of the public money. The South Side, and especially the East End, should fully satisfy those in the old wards in this direction. The consolidation of the latter with Pittsburgh has precipitated her into a debt of several millions of dollars, in order to give it the improvements and advantages named in the preceding, that would be required for the new district, which has largely enhanced the value of all the property in it, and yet the old wards have to pay by the act of union, one-third more according to valuation than it, while they derive little or no benefit from it, and will not for many years to come. The proper plan to enlarge our city, is, as the sections adjoining it increase enough in population to form a ward or wards, receive them in, if they desire to come, and not otherwise. I regard it, not only as a palpable violation of the rights of every citizen of every city, but beneath honorable and fair dealing for interested parties, although tall as the cedars of Lebanon, to force by unfair means, a new charter upon Pittsburgh, or any community without their consent. Again the salary also fixed by it for the mayor, is objectionable. Six thousand dollars are too much to give a man to fill the office of mayor, when freed, as he is to be by this charter, from the duties of a police magistrate. And as a general thing, it may be safely said, that high salaries lead to corruption in obtaining offices. I may add here that the transferring the mayor's duties as a police magistrate, to four or six gentlemen, "learned in the law," would deprive the city of a large revenue, which she would desire from his costs should he be given a salary, and continue to perform this duty, now required of him under the present city charter. And for all that he has to do besides, there is no good reason for exempting him from this part of his work, to make room for four or six men, "learned in the law." Furthermore, I may safely venture to say, that the class of lawyers that would accept this office, would be anything but desirable. The selection of intelligent men of character, would be far more reliable to mete out exact justice to all, than those "limbs of the law." I also object to that portion of this charter, which requires the departments to have a "brief abstract of each day's transactions, and all contracts awarded, and entered into, for work and materials of every description, inserted in the newspapers which do the city printing, on account of the great expense which it would incur. Places of business, it is a sufficient safeguard for the protection of the people against fraud, that the departments are required to be kept open daily, for the inspection of all interested. Another objectionable feature, it requires the appointment of two attorneys. Why she needs to keep two lawyers on hand, I am at a loss to know. Nothing is said in regard to what these lawyers are to receive for their services, but I can hardly think of giving them less than ten thousand dollars each. This would make quite an item to the tax-payers for conducting the law business of the city.

Again, that part of this charter, requiring the city to pay the whole cost of what is called "public sewers," is especially unjust; because the owners of property abutting on them are benefited by them to that full extent of their cost, on account of their being enabled by them to drain their cellars and cesspools, for all time to come; while those owning property off from them are not benefited a particle by them, and therefore should not be taxed for the construction. It is not denied but what the streets on which their property abuts, may conduct the water falling on them, into the sewers; yet we deny that any one is responsible for water flowing naturally down hill. And no one is subject to pay damages on account of it. But should it be held, that these sewers have to be laid large enough to receive the water from other streets flowing into them, I answer, that they could not be kept open, or in order without great expense, should they be made less. And take it in any light, it is absurd for the property owners in the upper districts to be compelled to pay for their own sewers, and then be taxed equally according to valuation with those having their property abutting on the public sewers, for their construction. Although there are other objectionable provisions of this charter open to objections, I shall now only call attention to the power which it confers on the Council, to donate the public money without limit to institutions of learning. Arbitrary power to give away the public money should not be given to the Council for any purpose, and I may emphatically add, that the people of Pittsburgh are already oppressively taxed for school purposes. OBSERVER.

BEAVER FALLS AND THE CHINESE.

How the Answer of the Economy Society is Regarded by the People of Beaver Falls.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

BEAVER FALLS, March 7, 1873.

As an item of news for you, I would say, a paper is now being circulated here, and which already shows a large list of names, accepting the answer of the Economy Society, regarding the employment of Chinamen in their works, as the best thing they could do under existing circumstances.

The more considerate and thoughtful of our community, as well as those most interested in the prosperity and success of the town, are anxious that the matter have no further agitation, and that peace and quiet rest among us once more.

It is generally understood that all the manufacturers are decidedly opposed to any more opposition, and trust the people will see likewise, and that there be no more controversy regarding it, whatever may be the principle of right and wrong in the premises there is no doubt as to the good motives which actuated these men in their course, and this should have all due weight and consideration.

The company saw they were losing money with no prospect of bettering the case as they were running, and it was only a choice between two things—stop the works or run it cheaper. After deliberating they decided it to be the best interests of all that the works go on under the new order of things.

Whether this was wisely decided or otherwise has nothing to do with the affair now—*it exists as it is*, and must be treated accordingly. And to ask the company to lose a quarter of a million of dollars, by annulling their contract, would be a rather expensive and unjust request, especially considering the fact of their looking at the case in all its bearings and finally deciding that they took temptation to the best of any, nor violating the laws of our country.

I have a high respect for the integrity and good motives of these people, and am very sure they will do all for the interests of the town that lies in their power, if they feel they are respected and appreciated for what they are worth.

Of course there are some who yet strive to keep up a hostile feeling and arouse the prejudice of those they can influence, but the opinion is growing that they will see their mistaken policy and ultimately accept the terms, and all will again move along harmoniously.

It is to be hoped that there be no further demonstration, as it has an evil effect, both locally and generally, upon our prospects.

In answer to the idea that the society *threatens*, when they talk of withdrawing their means and influence from the place, I would say that it is a mistake; and there is only one of two things now to do—accept the case as it is or change it by compelling them to leave the town. XXX.

Obituary.

LONDON, March 7.—Viscount Assington, John Frelyn Denison, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, died last night, aged seventy-three years.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Hadley, Solicitor.

ELIXIR CALISAYA BARK AND IRON.

For lassitude and debility occurring in delicate females it is sound very beneficial, and is a cordial tonic and febrifuge.

YODER'S GERMAN LINIMENT.

Lumbago, or pains in the back; Sciatica, or pains in the hip and groin; Amaurosis, or pains in the joints, in all these complaints it is incomparable, and can be used with certainty of success.

Cramps, Strains and Sprains, Weakness of the Ankles, Soreness of the Limbs, Frosted Feet or Limbs. These may be instantly relieved by a free use of the Liniment, rubbing the parts briskly.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

Remember the place—Family Medicine, Patent Medicine and Perfumery Depot, corner of Pennavenue and Sixth street.

UNIONTOWN.

Second Trial of Jacob Staup for the Murder of Glover—Conflicting Testimony of the Children—Indictment for Murder Found Against William Hastings—Local Option in Fayette County—Maple Sugar.

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

UNIONTOWN, PA., March 7, 1873.

MAPLE SUGAR.

We are now having fine weather for the makers of maple sugar, and all who are the fortunate owners of maple trees in large numbers, are busily engaged in manufacturing that most palatable of nature's sweets.

INDICTMENT AGAINST HASTINGS.

Business in Court is transacted quite as fast as was expected. The Grand Jury on Monday found a true indictment against Wm. Hastings for the murder of Henry Able, and ignored the indictment against Harrison Hughes, charged as an accomplice of Hastings; which I think is more business than was ever before attended to by a Grand Jury in this county on the first day of Court. But then the Court expressly requested them to decide quickly on those two indictments, and the foreman, James A. Langhead, business manager of our planing mill, is accustomed to *pushing* business.

SECOND TRIAL OF STAUP FOR MURDER.

The jury for the second trial of Jacob Staup for murder was obtained on Tuesday and all the rest, of the Traverse jury, were allowed to go home, to return again next Monday for the trial of other criminal cases.

The Staup trial has progressed slowly, with but little additional evidence on the side of the prosecution, but we know not how much they may have back to contradict the evidence that defendant is offering. The court room has been filled to overflowing most of the time, and as much, if not more, interest shown than at the first trial of the case. The daughter of Glover, the murdered man, is in her sixteenth year, and has a bright, pleasing, intelligent countenance, and was with her father at the time of the murderous affray, and is, consequently, the principal witness for the prosecution, but her evidence is directly contradicted by Benny Staup, son of the prisoner, who is eleven years old, a pleasant, manly looking little fellow, and was in company with his father at the time of the affray. Henry, another son of the prisoner, about fourteen years of age, was also along with his father, but as he is also indicted as an accomplice in the murder, the Court refuses to admit his evidence. So we have the two children's testimony—the first saying that Jacob Staup shot Glover; the other that Henry shot him in defence of his father—directly opposed to each other, and the jury will have to look at other facts and circumstances, and other testimony to decide which one is true.

The first jury decided that the ball extracted from the body of the murdered man could not have been used for the rifle with which Benny says Henry did the shooting, and brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, and the majority of the people who read the evidence as published, thought the verdict just. But the Court granted a new trial, thinking that the bruises on the body and head of the prisoner corroborated Benny's testimony. It is impossible to say, at the present time, the evidence not being all in, what the verdict of the new jury will be, but many think that it will be the same as at first.

LOCAL OPTION.

The question of "Local Option" has been much talked of by the people, but no public addresses in this place until last Sabbath evening, Rev. A. B. Castle, of the M. E. Church, lectured on the subject in an able manner, and made some good points bringing his ideas fully and plainly before his audience. Last evening Rev. Geo. P. Hays, D. D., President of Washington and Jefferson College, delivered a telling speech in his most effective manner to a large and appreciative audience in the court room; followed with a few remarks, by Peter A. Johns Esq. of this place. If their auditors can go after listening to the truths expressed by these two eloquent orators, and cast their votes for the license of whisky selling, they must indeed be hard to convince. It is generally admitted that if the friends of "Local Option" exert themselves at all, old Fayette will roll up a large majority against license; but they must not sleep. "Q."

EAST END.

A few Words about it—Course of Lectures—Business—Improvements—Local Option &c.

COURSE OF LECTURES.

The course of lectures under the auspices of the B. T. K. S. Society is concluded. It gave satisfaction to our people. It was an experiment, and as such a success.

BUSINESS.

Prospects are flattering. Many lots are being purchased on which houses will be built this spring and summer. Places of business are being rapidly multiplied. The increase of population demands this. This valley is destined to be the garden spot of our great city.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Many of these will be made this coming summer. Several streets are to be graded and paved, and bridges built by the railroad. A new Baptist church is projected.

LOCAL OPTION.

This is the all absorbing subject. Several very enthusiastic meetings have been held. The friends of anti-license are awake. All our ministers are speaking out bravely. Several of them have discussed it in their pulpits. It is to be discussed next Sabbath, morning and evening, in the pulpit of the Methodist Episcopal church. The East End expects every man to do his duty on the 21st inst., and he will do it. This end of the city will roll up a large majority on the right side. "No license" is our motto, and we intend to fight it out on that line, if it takes us half a century to do it. AMICUS.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Faber & Van Doren,

267 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

Machinery,

STEAM PUMPS.

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery,

MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

FOR SALE,

ROLLING MILL

AND

NAIL FACTORY.

Having decided to give our undivided attention to the manufacture of Pig Metal and Railroad Iron, we offer for sale our EAGLE ROLLING MILLS, consisting of

One Eight inch Train;
One Ten inch Train;
One Fourteen inch Train, (Bar Mill);
One Sixteen inch, three high, (Bar Mill);
One Eighteen inch Nail Train;
Two Muck Trains;
Two Rotary Squeezers;
Thirty Puddling Furnaces, single;
One Puddling Furnace, double;
Seven Heating Furnaces;
One Mill, complete;
Forty-two Nail Machines, in perfect order;
Two Spice Bar Punches;
Shears, Lathes,
Steam Pumps, &c., &c.

This property is very favorably located for manufacturing iron economically—contains 3 acres 7½ perches, fronting on the Ohio River four hundred and thirty-one feet.

The above will be sold upon reasonable terms.

JAMES WOOD & CO.

ST. LOUIS FLOUR—200 Bbls. Choice White Wheat Family Flour, "Tom Miller, Jr." and other brands, just received and delivered to families at lowest market rates, by

JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS.

Spring, 1873. Spring, 1873.

SPRING GOODS

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

New Spring Dress Goods.

At 12½c, London Silk Plaids.
At 15c, Imperial Repp.
At 12½c, Gray Dress Goods.

New Black Silks, New Colored Silks,

At 25c, New Dress Goods in New Spring Styles.
At 50c, Black Striped Mohairs, extra bargains.
At 50c, Beautiful Dress Goods, rich shades.

New White Goods,
New White Piques,
Nainsooks, Jaconets,
Swiss Tarletans, &c., &c.

Ladies' Black and Colored Suits.
Ladies' Mourning Wrappers.
Shawls, Scarfs, Cloaks, &c.

NEW SPRING GOODS

In great variety, at

WM. SEMPLE'S.

165, 167 and 169,

FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

SPRING OPENING.

Thursday, March 6.

BY

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79

MARKET STREET.

FRENCH PATTERN

Hats and Bonnets,

FRENCH FLOWERS,

JET, STRAW

AND

Fancy Ornaments,

PLUMES,

FEATHERS, TIPS,

AND AIGARETTES,

RIBBONS, SILKS,

Turquoise, Velvets, Crapes,

SILK LACES, NETTS,

And a General Assortment of

Millinery and Straw Goods

To which the attention of Milliners is invited.

WHOLESALE ONLY

SPRING, 1873.

New Prints,
New Ginghams,
New Bleach Goods,
New Brown Goods,
New Pants Stuff,
New Shirting Checks.

FULL STOCK

Dry Goods and Notions.

Arbuthnot,

Shannon & Co.,

239 AND 241

LIBERTY STREET.

BRASS FOUNDERS.

BRASS FOUNDER

AND

STEAM FITTER,

Sewer Pipe,

CEMENT, &C.

MANUFACTURER OF

Valves, Fitting, Steel Brushes,

of all kinds, and dealer in GAS PIPE.

JOS. H. DAVIS,

54, 56 and 58 Ferry street,

PITTS

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Gilt-Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Gilt-Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited.

Interest owed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
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U. S. 5 PER CENT.

Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government & Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists on the same terms at the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street

ISIDORE COBLENS,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

Stocks, Notes, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on Commission.

OFFICE—No. 58½ Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. E. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
R. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN P. PENNOCK, J. S. REINER,
J. H. BORLAND, E. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received at 5 per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 8, 1873.

The week closes on a comparatively easy money market. The national banks have been called on and are now paying their State elements. This will enable them to discount more freely than for some time past. It is questionable whether this plan of calling for Statements is the best for the interests of the banks or of the business community. It certainly tends to produce periodical stringency in the money markets, and unfortunately the stringency is continued for some weeks because of the delay in calling for the statement. The object of these calls is of course to insure honest administration of the banks, but that object might be gained in other ways less objectionable or hurtful to the money market.

The Philadelphia "Press" says: The current rates for call loans ranged from 6 to 10 per cent. on the best grades of collaterals, and from 10 to 12 on miscellaneous stocks and bonds. Time contracts also rule at the latter figures along with the better grades of mercantile paper. A dispatch from Washington this afternoon says: "Mr. Boutwell personally requests that no inquiry be made of his right and intention to issue the whole or part of the $44,000,000 greenbacks now held as a reserve, whenever, in his judgment, it may become necessary." This is cheering, but we would rather see the announcement over his own signature, and then some little calculation would be made as to the future. As it is the money cliques of Wall street control the situation and render everything uncertain. The banks have been called on for a statement of their affairs at 3 o'clock on February 28.

The Cincinnati "Commercial" says: The money market opened stringent, but the arrival of considerable sums of currency from New York elsewhere, and a gain in deposits while the demand for discounts proved to be rather smaller than usual, produced a more comfortable and easy way, an easier feeling at the close. The banks were able to meet most, if not all, of the applications from depositors at 8@10 per cent., and in some instances strained a point to take outside paper at the tempting rate of 12 per cent. Some parties were in the city with capital at 10 per cent., but it was not easily effected, although borrowers, as a rule, will not pay more.

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following citations of bonds and stocks from the latest dvices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	115¼	115⅜
U. S. Sixes—1881	116½	116⅝
" —coupons		118⅝
5-20—1862	115⅜	115⅝
5-20—1864	115½	115¾
" 1865	116⅛	116⅜
" 1865 new	114⅝	114⅞
" 1867	116¼	116½
" 1868—coupons	116¼	111
10-40s		110⅞
10-40s—coupons	110¼	110⅞
Currency 6's	113½	113⅝
New 5 per cents	113¾	113⅞
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	104⅛	104⅞
Erie	65¼	64⅞
R. R. & E.		8¾
C. C. & I. C.		
St. Paul	53	
Michigan Southern	94⅝	94⅝
Do. Central	107	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97¾	
Rock Island	115	114⅝
Pacific Mail	55⅝	56⅛
Western Union Telegraph	85¼	86½
Ohio & Mississippi	45¼	46
Union Pacific	35¼	35⅛
Toledo & Wabash	73	
Fort Wayne	95	
Adams Express		97¾
American Express		67¾
U. S. Express		73
Harlem	135½	136

NEW YORK, March 8, 1873.

Gold opened at 115¼, sold at 115⅛@115¾, and closed firm at 115⅝@115¾. Loans from flat to 3-16 for use. Daily clearings $167,000,000. Governments dull and steady. State bonds very dull. The specie reported for the week amount to $304,238. Money was active and stronger to-day; ranges from 1-32 to ⅛ for call loans. The bank statement shows a net gain of $2,-700,000, the deficiency being reduced to $294,575, against $2,994,575 last week. The stock market was quiet, fealings were devoid of any special animation. The irregularity in prices continued. The market was strongest on New York Central, Panama and Harlem.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118½; 5-20's of '62, 115½; do '64, 115¾; do '65, 116⅛; do new, 114⅝; do '67, 116¾; do '68, 116¼; new 4's, 110; 10-40's, 110⅛; currency 6's, 113½.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 94; Tennessee, old, 82; do new 67½; Virginia, new, 61; do old, 61; North Carolina, old, 32; do new, 32.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100; Western Union Telegraph Company, 86¾; Quicksilver, 43; Adams Express, 94¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 67; American Express, 73; Pacific Mail, 56¼; New York Central, 104⅛; Erie, 64¾; do preferred, 75; Harlem, 136; do preferred, 136; Michigan Central, 107; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 95¾; Northwestern, 81; do preferred, 89; Rock Island, 114¾; New Jersey Central, 104; St. Paul, 53; do preferred, 75; Wabash, 73½; do pref'd, 86; Terre Haute, 15; do pref'd, 40; Fort Wayne, 96; Chicago & Alton, 107; do preferred, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 46; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 98; Burlington & Quincy, 111; Lake Shore, 94½; Panama, 99; Illinois Central, 122¾; Union Pacific, 35¾; Central Pacific, 103¾; Union, 46; Delaware & Lackawanna, 80½; Hartford & Erie 8¾; Bankers' bills, 107¾.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; western red $1.70@1.90; amber $1.90@2. Corn dull; mixed western 50@52c. Hay and Provisions unchanged. Western whisky firm; light 9½@9¾c; choice 10@10c. Whisky 91c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 8, 1873.

APPLES—The market continues quiet and prices are without quotable change; $1.50@2 per bbl. for common to fair, and $2.50@3 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 50@55c per gal.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$7.50@8 per bbl.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 32@35 cents per lb.

BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand for the better grades, and prices are well sustained, 30 to 33 for good to prime, and 35 for choice; however, the receipts seem to be increasing.

BEANS—$2.35@2.75 per bushel.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3lb. cans, $3@3.25; 2lb. cans, $2.50; Winslow's Corn, 3lb. other brands, $2.25@2.75; Tomatoes, $2.25@2.50.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands quoted at 15 to 15½ by the car load, and 20@23 cents addition for smaller lots.

CHEESE—Prime Goshen is firmer but unchanged, 17@17½, in a jobbing way, and there is not much inquiry for the lower grades.

DRIED FRUIT—The supply of apples in this market is heavy, unusually so, and the prices are low, ranging from 3 to 3c—sale of two cars reported at 3c. Peaches, very dull but unchanged; sales of halves at 7@8, as to quality. Blackberries, 10@12.

EGGS—Continue to come in freely, and as holders are anxious to keep their stocks down, prices are weak and drooping; we reduce our quotations to 22@23. If the weather should continues mild, the receipts will no doubt be large the latter part of next week, or so, and a further decline rendered probable.

FLOUR—Trade continues quiet, but there is no change in prices. We quote at four fours, $7.75@8 for good to choice Wisconsins; $8.50 for choice Minnesotas, and $9@9.25 for good to choice red winter wheat Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—The grain trade continues very quiet so far as teast as our market is concerned, and dealers say that is very unsatisfactory, as in addition to being very slow, there is little or no margin. The arrivals of Wheat continue light, and with a moderate demand prices are good to prime red is quotable at $1.75@1.80; and white at $1.80@1.85. Corn is in better request for Friday, there is not much inquiry for white, and it commands but little more than red. Oats continue quiet and unchanged; 40@41 for black, 42@43 for good mixed, and 44@45 for white. There is no improvement to note in the demand for Corn, and no change to make in the quotations: Shelled, 49@50 on track, and 51@52 free in store; ear, 50. The stock of shelled is considerably in excess of present requirements, but holders are unwilling to make concessions in order to effect sales, and, furthermore, it can scarcely be withdrawn at present prices. Rye is quiet and nominal at 90. Barley continues dull and in the absence of sales, we omit quotations.

GROCERIES—Trade in improving slowly although it is not as brisk as it might be or usually is at this season of the year. Rio Coffee continues dull in the east and notwithstanding prices are declining, there is no apparent buying, as is nearly always the case when the market gets into present position, are holding off, being apprehensive of a still further decline. Sugars continue dull and refined goods are drooping Molasses and Syrups quiet and unchanged.

COFFEE—Rio, Choice, Prime, 25c; Good, 24c. Java, Choice, 28; Prime, 27; Good, 26. Roasted Rio 28 in packages; 27¾ loose. Roasted Java, package, 33; loose, 32.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8½; Patna, 8@8¼; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 14c Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 13; Standard A, 11¾; B, 11¾; Extra C, 11¾; C, 11¼; Yellow C, 10¾; Dark Yellow, 10½; Monumental Ex C, 10¾; Lower grades, 10@10¼; N. O. Sugars, Choice 10½, Prime, 10¼; Good, 9¾; Fair, 9½; Common, 9; Dark, 8½@8¾.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 78@80c; Prime 73@75.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 70; other grades ranging from 65 to 40, as to quality.

SUNDRIES—Penna. Con Lye, $8.00. Philadelphia, $7.75. Hearth Soda, Kegs, $7; Cut Boxes $8½. Hammel's Ex Coffee, 4.50. Oswego & Duryess Corn starch, 11; silver and satin, 10 Buffalo Corn Starch, 10; Bulk Potash, 10½. Pearl Starch, 8¾. Shot, $3 per bag. Lead, 12. Wheeling Tobies, $10.50.

HAY—There is a fair demand for baled but with continued liberal receipts, prices are unchanged and the market is well supplied; we continue former quotations, $16@18 per tons, according to quality.

HOMINY—$4.50@5.00 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

ONIONS—Still quoted at $5@7 per barrel, for prime to choice. Pickled Onions, of which there is a good supply, hard to dispose of at any price.

POTATOES—Selling in a jobbing way, at 75@85 cents per bushel, according to quality.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens selling at 15@16 cts. per lb, and Turkeys at 20@22c.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13 c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8½c; Plain Shoulders, 7½c; Rib Sides, 8¾c; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c; Bacon Sides, 9¾c; Breakfast Bacon, 12c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $15.50; Ham Sausage 10c. Leaf Lard, in tres, 9¾c; in half bbls. 10c; pails, 10¾. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.40 in ¼ bbls $2.20. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3@3½c.

SEEDS—The demand for Timothy and Clover although mainly for small lots, is improving, but there is no change in prices, $4.50@5 for Timothy; and $3.50@4 for the latter. Flax Seed in demand at $2.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 91@92 cts. per gallon.

PITTSBURGH STOCK EXCHANGE.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, March 8, 1873.

The following is a statement of the receipts of live stock during the week, and in order to afford a comparison, we append those of the week preceding also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	224	256 cars.
Hogs	151	146 "
Sheep	70	77 "
Horses	55	58 "
Mules	12	13 "
Total	513	552 "

CATTLE.

The market opened up slow and dragged somewhat during the first part of the week, but, as soon as it was discovered that the "run" was destined to be a light one, trade improved and continued from from then until the close, nearly all the cattle sold upon arrival, and at a slight improvement in prices. The quality, as a rule, was common, the bulk of the offerings consisting of the common and medium grades there were some few that could be classified good to prime, but from all that we could learn, there was not a single extra drove here this week. There was nothing sold above 6¼@6¾, but Julius Voetter sold to-day that he would have sold at 6¾ to 6 3 cars if he could have obtained nothing good enough, there was nothing here that would fill the bill. Taking the quality into consideration, however, prices ruled from 15 to 25c per cwt. higher than last week, and trade was quick-er; buyers realizing that supply was light and would not be equal to the demand, did not hang back as they usually do when there is a full market, hence, as we have stated, nearly all sold, and the stock was sold upon arrival and at the advance noted and from.

The most of the cattle were bought for Philadelphia this week; there was but one New York buyer in attendance, John McAuley, of Philadelphia, bought 275 head at an average of $7.12½ per head; Roddy Maynes & Co. 151 at an average of $6.95; James Kelly, 100 at $6.75; and Voetter & Co bought about 30 cars, part of which were shipped to Baltimore, and in addition the same firm had 32 cars from Ohio, making 62 cars in all. McConville and Klemen were not here this week. The whole number bought for Philadelphia this week by between 6 and 7 o'clock, was Lafferty & Co. sold a drove of 218 good 1,200 Indiana steers yesterday to Voetter & Co., at $5.95, which is no doubt a full ¼ more than the same grade would have brought at the corresponding time last week.

SHEEP.

The receipts, as will be seen, were not as large as those of last week, but the supply was fully up to the week's demand, and the market, as from the opening until the close, while as compared with last week, there was no quotable change in prices. The inquiry was quiet and continues light, there being not over a dozen of cars bought on New York account, and of these eight cars were taken by Friaman and the balance by Burke; however, there was an average steady demand for Philadelphia, and we judge that about the same number of sheep really was bought on Philadelphia account. There is little or no inquiry from any other point, except those named; occasionally a few are sent to Baltimore, but as already intimated, we judge Philadelphia is the only regular and permanent light. Mess pork held at $15.50@16; stock light, and some consolation that while trade is bad at one point it is fair at the other. The New York market has been unsatisfactory most of the time for several weeks past, hence, there are but little over one-third of the number being bought here for that point that there was prior to and immediately after the first of the year, but Philadelphia has been buying freely right along, though at lower prices.

Extra coarse wool, 26@30 pounds quoted at 5¾; coarse fleece wool, 30@40 pounds, 6¼@6¾; prime 35@36 pounds, 6¾@6¾; good 75@36 pounds, 6¾@7; fair 36@35 pounds, 6¾@6¾. Smith & Watson sold three cars of extra fine, White, averaging 108 pounds, at 7 cents. Hedges, Huff & Co. report: 1,000 head Indianas, 80 pounds, 5.65; 151 coarse wool, 108 pounds, 6¼; 100 do. 83 pounds, 5.35; 75 medium 103 pounds, at 6¾; 174 fine, 93 pounds 6¾; 100 head Indianas, 90 pounds, 5.90; 175 coarse Indianas, 100 pounds at 6¼; 173 medium, 88 pounds at 5.60. The sales for the week were reported at about 13,000 head against 11,000 for the week preceding.

HOGS.

The arrivals during the latter part of the week were much larger than anticipated, and with a limited demand in the east, and a weak one in case during the lenten season, the market, as we have stated, declined in sympathy, and have dropped from ¼ to ⅝ of a cent per pound. Prime heavy hogs, such as are usually bought for shipment to Philadelphia, and packed there, Philadelphia hogs, which sold in the early part of the week at 6.00 to 6¼, cannot be quoted to-day above 5.85@5.90. Light hogs are also down from 20 to 25 cents per cwt. and good to prime Yorkers may be quoted at 5.10 to 5.25. There has not been such a sudden and important decline in this market for several weeks; but this kind of stock had become too much inflated here caused by the light receipts; we were ¼ to ¾ a cent above Buffalo at times.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 8, 1873.

Trade has been exceedingly quiet all week, and prices have undergone but little change. Crude, according to Parker quotations, can be laid down here at 5¼@5¾ cents per gallon, and it begins to look as if the lowest notch had been reached, though no immediate or material advance can reasonably be expected. The future of the market, as a matter of course, is very uncertain, but the indications at present are that there is not likely to be much change in this way for some time to come. Refined continues very quiet, and as compared with last week, prices are lower: Pittsburgh delivery, refined 18 on spot, 18¾ for March; 18¾ for April; 18¾ for May, and 19 for June. Pittsburgh delivery, nominal at 14¾@15 free on cars. The export trade is reported as being crippled in consequence of the scarcity of vessels and high rates of ocean freight.

There is a fair demand for Oil barrels, but prices have undergone no change for some time; country make, $1.85; city make, 9 lb hoops, $1.90; 10 lb. hoops, $2.

Receipts crude this week 31,825 bbls.
" " last week 33,333 "
" Jan. 1 to date 257,469 "
" same time, 1872 195,107 "
Exports refined this week 8,340 "
" " last week 11,712 "
" Jan'y 1 to date 77,860 "
" same time, 1872 109,836 "

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co., 156 bbls. to Tack Brothers, Philadelphia.
Central Ref Co. 963 bbls to John P. Logan, Philadelphia.
Standard Ref Co. 507 bbls to Werner Frew & Co. Philadelphia.
Total 1626

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Radiant O W, acct. Stevenson	226
Peerless O W, acct. Stevenson	80
Fisher Bros acct. Duncan	74
American O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	154
Sunbeam O W acct. Stewart	233
Standard O W, acct. Bushnell	80
Peerless O W, acct. W Nichols	80
Crystal O W, acct. Lockhart F & Co.	453
Commercial O W, acct. Stevenson	211
Union O W, acct.	438
Total	2155

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The Shipping List says: The market presents a decidedly better appearance, and prices have taken a very firm stand. Dealers express confidence that now the auction sales are over, a brisk trade will immediately set in. A large number of manufacturers remain in the city, and are quietly purchasing lots to replenish their reduced stocks. The sale of the 8th inst. was considered a success. The attendance was large, and the bidding animated. The prices, taking all together, were fully up to expectations; prime lots brought full market rates, while poor parcels were disposed of at figures somewhat below. The following will give some idea of the descriptions sold and the prices obtained. Fleeces 30@75 cents, unwashed. Delaine 38½@44½. Pulled 26@36. Cape 32½@34. California 17@24. Colorado 18@24. Combing 31. Texas 23½@31. Oregon 27½@34. East Indi. 48½. Angora 40@45. New Zealand 40@42½. Mestiza burry 14. English Noils 34@46, and a small lot of washed Buenos Ayres at 42@44. The sales in private comprise 46 bales Montevideo at 40 cents; 50 pounds Texas 30@35; 10,000 pounds XX Ohio, 52; 32,000 pounds Fall California, 22@28; 15 bales Soring Co., 33; 15,000 pounds pulled, 45@55; 70 bales super do., 43@47½; 50,000 pounds Foreign Nolls, 15,000 pounds Colorado, 41 bags X Pulled, and 45,000 pounds Ohio Fleece, on private terms. By auction, 95 bales Cape sold at 22½@35 cents; 20 do. Australian, 38½; 84 do. China, 15@32½; 34 do. Camel's Hair, 10@18; and 173 do. Buenos Ayres Sheep skins, 25@36, cash.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—The market continues very dull, and prices favor buyers, except medium combings, the supply of which is not equal to the demand. We quote: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, 60@62; X, 58@60; medium, ¾ and ½ blood, 58@60; coarse, 56@58. Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Western X, 56@58; medium, ¾ and ½ blood, 55@57; coarse, 55@56. Combing wool—Medium washed combing, 59c; medium unwashed combing, 55@56; coarse washed combing, 58@59c; coarse unwashed combing, 50@52c.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—The receipts are very light and the market is dull and prices nominal. We quote burry at 25@30 cents; pulled at 33@36c; fleece washed at 53@56c, and tub-washed at 55@60 cents.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The Shipping List says: The market for Scotch Pig continues quiet but firm at about our quotations. The demand is light, and confined to the urgent wants of consumers; we have only to note 50 tons Eglinton at a private price, and small lots Glengarnock and Gartsherrie $36@40. American Pig continues firm and the market has an upward tendency. The demand is principally for No. 2 X, although there is a fair inquiry for No. 2 X; sales 800 tons No. 1 on terms which we could not learn, 2 Carbons at $47.50. New English bars are nominally $70 gold. New American may be quoted $80@83 currency, and old $58@60 gold. Refined iron is little or no demand, and prices are asking more; 100 tons D. H. sold at $68. In Scrap there is none offering from dock, and we find the stock is now reduced to about 1,500 tons, part of which is already sold for consumption, awaiting shipment; 200 tons sold at about $50 delivered at the navy yard, and we quote from yard $55@60. Manufactured, from store, we yesterday advanced $5 on Swedish Bar, and to Refined Bar Large Rounds, Rods, Ovals, Half Ovals, Half Rounds and Band—$52.50 on Hoops, and $10 on Scroll—see quotations.

BALTIMORE—The market for American Pig continues quiet and prices are nominal. No 2 foundry at 24½; sales, part at 24½; No 1 at 25½. Bar iron is quiet at 4.2-10c per lb, and nails at $5.25 per keg.

Stock of Grain at Chicago.

The stock of grain in store in Chicago, March 1, 1873, compares with one year preceding as follows:

	Mar. 1, 1873.	Mar. 2, 1872.
Wheat, bush.	2,192,274	1,662,916
Corn, bush.	5,440,432	3,301,067
Oats, bush.	1,589,766	1,019,522
Rye, bush.	301,332	295,809
Barley, bush.	1,063,084	537,067

This shows an increase during the past week of 171,320 bush. wheat, 410,324 bush. corn, 97,891 bush. oats, 3,205 bush. rye, and 12,005 bush. barley. Total increase, 691,855 bush. Beside the above, there is 106,512 bush. corn afloat in the harbor.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Pitts Bolt Co. o.	1	Reese, G & Co. o	2
Nimick & Co. b.	1	Caughey & H. p.	1
McKnight, D & Co.	2	" " o.	1
Nimick & Co. p.	2	Caughey & H. o.	1
Total	10		14

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Harbaugh M & Co. o	1	Carnegie & Kloman. o	19

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

W. Smith & Son. m	2	Nimick & Co. m	1

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick Co. m	9	Reese G & Co. m	5
Jones & L. m	6	Caughey & H. m.	1
Lonsrite & C. m.	1		
Total	16		23

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J. W Porter. m.	10	Nimick & Co. m.	6
J. Reamer. m	3	Caughey & H. m.	5
J. Moorhead. m	6		
Total	30		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Cotton in limited request and dull; middling upland 20¾c; sales of futures, 19,000 bales, as follows: March 19 7-16@19 12-16c; April 20@20 1-16c; May 20 5-16@20 9-16c; June 20 13-16@20 15-16c; July 21@21½c. Flour dull but unchanged; receipts 7,000 bbls. Rye flour steady at $5.65@6.00. Corn meal quiet. Whisky steady at 92c. Wheat a shade firmer; the scarcity of freight room and high rates check export demand; receipts 18,000 bush. common grades dull; spring in store $1.39; No 2 spring Chicago afloat $1.61; No 2 Milwaukee afloat $1.46. Rye dull and nominal. Barley firm; Canada West $1.26@1.25 Malt quiet; State 86c; choice Canada West $1.00. Oats quiet and but unchanged. Hay quiet at 90@$1.20. Corn quiet; receipts of new western mixed at 49@50c; yellow 52@53c; old western mixed 52@53c; receipts 24,000 bush; new mixed western 47@49c; old western mixed in store 51@52c; white 52@53c. Eggs dull at 22@23c. Hay quiet and in buyers favor. Coffee quiet and in buyers favor; Rio cargoes 18½c. Wool quiet but unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar in moderate request at 7 7-16@7¾c; Molasses quiet; sales of 65@70c. Rice unchanged. Crude petroleum easy; refined 18c. Turpentine weak at 48c. Meats pork firm; new $16; prime old, $14. Beef dull, but steady. Cut meats quiet; hams 10@12c; shoulders 7c. Middles dull; long clear 8¾c; short clear 8¾c. Lard opened and is good demand; western steam 8¾@8¾c; kettle 9@9¼c. Western butter firm at 1 @30c. Cheese heavy at 12@15c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Flour very dull; superfine $4.75@5.50; extra $5.25@6.75; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana $6@9.75. Wheat quiet; red $1.48@1.56; white $1.56@1.70; amber $1.60@1.70. Rye dull at 90@92c. Corn quiet; mixed 56@57c. Oats; white 48@50c; mixed 45@46c. Refined petroleum 18½c. Lard; March; 18½c do April; 18½@19c do May. Whisky 91c.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1.50@1.65. Corn steady at 39c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye; meats: demand fair and prices advanced; shoulders 8½c; clear sides 9¾c. Bacon: demand fair and market firm; shoulders 8½c; clear rib sides 8¾c. Lard: demand fair and market firm at 9¼c. Hams firm; sugar cured 13½c.

NASHVILLE, March 8.—Cotton dull and prices drooping; low middling 17½c. Flour, Grain and Corn Meal quiet and unchanged. Provisions strong. Bulk shoulders 6c; clear sides 8½c. Lard: kettle dries 9c. Hams: sugar cured 13½c. Country bacon: shoulders 6c; sides 7½c; hams 9½@10c.

MILWAUKEE, March 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1.25½; No 2 do $1.22½. Oats quiet and unchanged; No 2 29@29½c. Corn; fair demand for future use; No 2 spring, with a market for same at 37½c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No 2 at 72½c. Barley: demand fair and market firm; spring No 2 56c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—Cotton quiet; sales 8,000 bales; good ordinary 17½@17¾c; low middling 18½@18¾c; middling 19½c; mouldy Orleans 18½c; receipts 6,000 bales; exports coastwise 1,545; Great Britain 22,894; continent 6 534; stock 193,578

DETROIT, March 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 1 white $1.60; No 2 do $1.57; No 1 amber $1.60; No 2 do $1.57½. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye steady at 80c. Barley: demand good; 36c.

MOBILE, March 8.—Cotton quiet; middling 19¼c; low middling 18¾@18¾c; good ordinary 17¾@17¾c; net receipts 494 bales; export to Great Britain 1,472; coastwise 446; sales 500; stock 41,907.

CLEVELAND, March 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices are nominal; No 1 red held at $1.72; No 2 do held at $1.70@1.68. Corn quiet and unchanged. Refined petroleum steady and unchanged.

GALVESTON, March 8.—Cotton heavy; good ordinary 17½c; net receipts 1,123 bales; exports coastwise 12; sales 500; stock 8,504.

CHARLESTON, March 8.—Cotton quiet; middlings 19½c; low middlings 19c; good ordinary 18c; ordinary 17c; net receipts 1,121 bales; exports coastwise 1,224; sales 400; stock 45,504.

SAVANNAH, March 8.—Cotton dull; middlings 19¼c; net receipts 1,138 bales; exports coastwise 4; sales 600; stock 36,313.

OSWEGO, March 8.—The grain market is unchanged; nothing doing.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—1 car barley, Spencer & McK; 1 do wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—53 bbls sirup, W M Stone; 15 do b glass, Cunningham & 1; 2 do fish, T McCoy; 11 do do, Garratt & Co; 1 do do, T C Jones; 1 do do, J A Graff; 1 cars iron, Mullins & M; 1 do lumber, G A Marshall; 1 do f clay, Carnagie K & Co; 10 bbls beer, J Kessler; 16 pkg s butter, T McCormick; 14 do do, 2 bbls o meal, Voigt M & Co; 4 do s iron, J C Mc-Dermitt.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—39 cars coal, Armstrong D & Co; 21 do do, N Y & C G & C Co; 1 do hay, McBane & A; 1 do junk, E T Briggs; 427 bars m iron, Carnagie K & Co; 2 do do, Cunningham & S; 1 do o cloth, Arbuthnot & Co; 218 sks corn, J Dalzell; 1 box mdse, Kramer & V; 3 bris beans, Schomaker & Co; 1 do tallow, T McCormick; 1 do salt, J Arbuthnot & Co; 19 hides, J Stuickrath; 6 calves, W Hoffman.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—100 barrels flour, S Lindsey Jr; 200 do do, 400 sks do, Watt L & Co; 400 do do, 100 bbls do, Seghman & V; 160 do cement, Laing & Nelly; 47 do molasses, Dilworth Bros; 25 do do, S Evart; 10 do do, W M Gormley; 20 do do flour, D Wallace, bear barley, W J Meek; 1 do m stuff, R B Knox; 30 sks barley, F Schelle; 18 bxs medicine, G A Kelley; 60 slabs s

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF INDUSTRY,

No. 42 WYLIE AVENUE.

Capital, - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable,

Interest paid on Time Deposits.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph Hastings, James McLain,
John Kelly, H. Darlington,
Peter O'Neil, Mathew Mackinney,
George Wilson, John Kelso.

JOSEPH ROSS, President.
M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.

NO. 423 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capital, - - - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

DIRECTORS—Robert Dickson, Jacob Ahl, James M. Taylor, Edward Miles, Wm. B. Bickell, Charles H. Armstrong, Wm. Smith, Wm. J. Friday, James Taylor, S. Garver, P. Burns, C. Van Buren, H. Gerwig. President—ROBERT DICKSON. Vice President—JAMES M. TAYLOR; Cashier—ROBERT J. GRIER.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was about stationary last evening with five feet six inches in the channel and rising slowly. Weather was clear and pleasant until evening, when it clouded up and there was every appearance of rain.

The arrivals include the Juniata, from Cincinnati, drawing four feet six inches; the Exchange from Nashville, drawing four feet; and the Cruiser from Portsmouth, drawing four feet.

The Brill will take her departure for Nashville—she has all the freight she can take on board and engaged.

The probability is that after navigation has been open for a time will be pretty actively, as there must be a considerable accumulation of Pittsburgh manufactures destined for the South and West.

—The St. Louis Republican says: The United States Senate places a higher estimate on the value of the Mississippi as an artery of commerce than the House of Representatives were capable of doing. The Carondelet bridge bill was amended in that body, providing that the spans—at least two of them—should be 500 feet in length, and the bottom cord elevated forty feet above high water mark. We believe this measure will give great satisfaction to the merchants, as well as the steamboatmen of this city, and indeed of the entire West. It would have been an unpardonable act of folly to have passed the bill in the original shape just at this time, when all the informed men of the country are turning to waterlines, with a hopeful expectation of having the great problem of cheap transportation solved by them.

—The St. Louis Democrat says: There is no doubt now about Capt. S. B. Coulson having received the contract for Government transportation, through Mr. Dallas, of Pittsburgh, to whom it was awarded. It is believed that the contractors have a sufficient number of steamers to carry out the contract, and they will certainly find no difficulty in securing others if necessary. Messrs. Dunbar & Peck, of Leavenworth, the contractors of last year, have four steamers, two of the finest class, employed during the summer in their own transportation on the Upper Missouri. The three others they may send to this port in the early part of the season. Besides, Messrs. Durfee & Peck are members of a wealthy firm, and will not be affected by their failure to secure the contract this year. They will probably be as profitably employed.

—On Friday night last the Big Sandy river packet Wild Boy struck a rock and knocked a hole in her hull, from which she sank in a short time. When the officers saw that she could not be kept up, they run her ashore in a shallow side, and she settled down almost level, with the water over the guard at the stern. She can be raised.

—The Evansville Journal of Wednesday says: The wheels of the Commercial are nearly here down to the shaft, and the stumps, with the whole stacks and the remnant of the jackstaff are protruding above the water. The barge at the bow is on the edge, and standing constantly full of water. An effort should be made at once to remove these obst

The Constitutional Convention.

Resolution Making Provision for Consequential Damages.

Proposition for a Special Election on the Constitution.

Report of the Committee on Education.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1873.

Petitions and Memorials.

A large batch of memorials and petitions were received and laid on the table, as they had referenced alone to the sale of Intoxicating liquors, the Committee on Legislation having reported on the subject.

Consequential Damages.

By Mr. Barclay, that the Committee to whom this resolution shall be referred be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, in the new Constitution, that in all cases hereafter, when private property shall be injured in consequence of any act done by any municipal corporation in pursuance of any alteration or change of the grade of any street, such corporation shall be liable for such consequential damages to the party injured, in the same manner as when private property is actually taken for public use.

A Recess.

By Mr. DsFrance, that when this Convention adjourns on Saturday, the 29th of March (instant), it be to Monday, the 14th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. Agreed to—ayes 44, nays 40.

Paying the Printer.

By Mr. Armstrong:

WHEREAS, It is impossible for the accounts of Benjamin Singerly, as printer, to be settled by the Convention, because a great portion of the work must be done after the Convention shall have adjourned; therefore

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Convention, it is expedient that the Legislature provide for the settlement of his accounts by the proper accounting officers of the State, on the terms and conditions of his contract with the Convention, and for the payment of such sum as he may be entitled to receive.

Special Election on the Constitution.

By Mr. J. Price Wetherill—The amendments proposed by this Convention shall be submitted to the qualified electors of this Commonwealth at a special election to be held on the —— Thursday of —— next.

The said election shall be held, regulated and conducted in the several counties of this Commonwealth according to existing laws. The said election shall be held, conducted and returned in cities of the first class under the authority and supervision of three Commissioners of election to be chosen by this Convention, which said Board of Commissioners, or a majority thereof, shall appoint for each election division in said cities, two canvassers to register votes and one judge, two window inspectors and two return inspectors to hold the said election in the said division, re spectively. If the said registers differ in opinion as to the right of any citizen to be registered, the said Board or a majority thereof shall decide. No registry shall be conclusive evidence of the residence or other qualifications of any registered citizen, and no name shall be erased therefrom after registration. Nor shall the omission of any name therefrom disqualify any citizen legally entitled to vote. The returns of all the elections so authorized shall be certified by the officers thereof respectively, in duplicate originals, one whereof shall be forthwith transmitted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the other thereof shall be filed in the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county. The said Board of Commissioners, or a majority thereof, shall have full power to make all necessary rules for the making and publishing the said Register, and when and how the same shall be done, and all other proper rules as to the details thereof, and shall receive such compensation for their services as the Legislature shall hereafter provide. The canvassers and officers of election aforesaid shall be paid according to the existing laws providing for the compensation of such officers.

Report of the Committee on Education.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Education, ex-Governor Curtin in the chair.

SECTION 1. That "the Legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of this Commonwealth, above the age of six years may be educated," was taken up and discussed.

Mr. Lilly moved to amend by adding, "and the Legislature shall prescribe by law the kind and number of books to be used in the public schools, and changes in books shall not be made oftener than once in ten years."

The amendment was afterwards withdrawn, and the section passed.

SEC. 2. They "shall appropriate at least $1,000,000 for each year, to be annually distributed among the several school districts, according to law, and applied to public school purposes only," elicited some debate between Messrs. Lear and Ewing.

Gen. White made an earnest and eloquent address in defence of the section as reported, and believed that if it be adopted there will be thousands of poor people throughout this Commonwealth who will say, God bless the Constitutional Convention of 1873.

The section was then adopted.

SEC. 3. "No money raised in any way whatever for the support of public schools shall be appropriated to, or used by any religious sect for the maintainance or support of schools exclusively under its own control," was amended to read "schools of the Commonwealth," and was then adopted.

SEC. 4. "A Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice of the Senate. He shall hold his office for the term of four years, and his duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law," was debated at length, several amendments being offered.

Before a vote was taken on this section the Convention adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 1873.

Damages to Adjoining Lots.

Mr. Bardsley introduced a resolution that the Committee on Judiciary be requested to frame a section authorizing the Court of Quarter Sessions of each county, on the application of parties in interest, to appoint a jury to assess damages for the taking of adjoining lots for the purpose of squaring up irregular tracts of adjoining land fronting on any street, road or lane on the plan of any city or borough, provided the whole sum of such damages shall be assessed on the property thus benefitted.

The Educational Report.

The Committee then went into a Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Education, section four being under consideration. A discussion ensued on the amendment that the Superintendent shall be requested to prescribe the school books to be used, and that changes of the books shall not be made oftener than once in ten years; and the amendment to the above that the Governor, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall constitute a board to prescribe the books to be used in the Common Schools of the Commonwealth.

The amendments were voted down by decided majorities, and the section was adopted without amendment.

SECTION 5. Neither the Legislature, nor any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other public or municipal corporation shall ever make any appropriation, grant, or donation of land, money, or property of any kind to any church or religious society, or to any university, college, seminary, academy, or other literary, scientific or charitable institution or society, controlled or managed, in whole or in part, by any church or sectarian denomination. Agreed to.

SECTION 6. The arts and sciences may be encouraged and promoted in colleges and other institutions of learning under the exclusive control of the State, was taken up and debated.

The section was not agreed to.

SECTION 7. The Legislature may establish industrial schools and require the attendance of vagrant, neglected and abandoned children, was not agreed to.

SECTION 8. They may, by law, require that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public schools, unless educated by other means, was not agreed to.

Ex-Governor Curtin then reported the sections of the report, and the amendments were read and ordered to be entered on the journal.

General White offered a resolution that this hall be draped for thirty days in memory of the late Hon. William Hopkins, which was unanimously carried.

The Convention then adjourned until Monday.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

The Shoals Murder Case

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 8.—The sheriff and a debtor of York county have been here and virtually decided Smutty Nose Island to be in Maine, by assuming charge of the proceedings in the Shoals murder case. This morning they viewed the scene of the murder, and will bring in the bodies of the women for burial. Wagner is in the Portland jail. This o'clock at Hontvet's house was discovered the shelf in the wall, and stopped about one o'clock. The wounded and half frozen woman, Mrs. Hontvet, has just been taken to the station house and confronted by Wagner. She is certain he is the murderer, though it was dark when he struck Mrs. Hontvet, and she only saw his back through a window when he was murdering her sister outside. A daughter of Mrs. Johnson's, where Wagner boarded a month in this city, was also found, and gave strong, clear evidence against him, though nothing decided. She talked to him severely, and told him he was not at home between Wednesday evening and Thursday morning, but he insists that he was lying drunk on the side of our streets until three o'clock, and then went home and to bed.

Suit Against the Great Western Telegraph Company.

CHICAGO, March 8.—In the Circuit Court today, in the case of the Great Western Telegraph Company and others against Selah Reeve, David A. Gage and Josiah Snow, in which a reference to a master in chancery of certain matters in dispute is asked, and the case decided to appear before the master and furnish him with a detailed account of the cost of the telegraph lines built by Reeve for the company, and to produce all the books, papers and other evidence pertaining to the case, which are in their possession, the petition was amended by striking out the names of Snow and Gage, and then granted by the company.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, March 8.—The steamship City of New York sailed this morning, carrying the pas sengers and mails of the disabled City of Bru sels.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The steamship Columbia, from Glasgow, has arrived.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1873.

Southern Association.

A meeting was held last evening of a large number of Southern gentlemen, including some of the most prominent business men from the South, residing here. Ex-Governor Lubbock, of Texas, and Colonel Hart, of Georgia, delivered addresses. The object of the meeting was to form a Southern Association for social, benevolent and other purposes, which should include all gentlemen connected with the Southern trade.

Legislative Investigation.

It is reported from Albany that the legislative investigation into the case of Senator Tweed will commence next week. It is also reported that a lobby ring has been organized, under whose auspices certain legislation is to be sought with a view to extorting money from the life insurance companies of this city.

Personal.

George William Curtis is seriously ill of a species of typhoid fever.

Opposition to the New Charter.

A very large meeting of German citizens was held last evening to protest against the passage of the proposed new charter.

MEMPHIS.

A Wealthy Planter Murdered.

MEMPHIS, March 8.—Last December Don D. Goree, of Auburn, Arkansas, a wealthy planter, left his home for Nashville, taking with him a large sum of money. The last seen of him was at Tennessee, Mississippi, opposite the mouth of White river, with two rough looking men, who had been put off the steamer Commonwealth. Yesterday a letter was received here from Coroner W. Delzer, of Iberville, Louisana, stating that a body had been found in the river there with a pistol ball in the skull, and several stabs on the body. From papers found on the body he was convinced the remains were those of Goree. His money and diamonds were missing, from which it is believed Goree was murdered and thrown into the river. Neither of the men have been seen since they left Tennessee in company with Goree.

Judgment Against a Railway.

In the Second Circuit Court, in this city, Jerome Pillow received judgment for fourteen thousand dollars against the Memphis and Charleston railroad for damages received several years ago.

OBITUARY.

Capt. Timothy Rogers.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Capt. Timothy Rogers, aged seventy-nine years, Surveyor of the Board of Underwriters, fell dead at the Tenth Baptist church last evening, at the conclusion of the service.

Capt John Cunningham.

SALT LAKE, March 8.—Capt. John Cunningham, father-in-law of United States Senator Logan, died this morning at Provo, of apoplexy. He was nearly seventy years of age. He was born in Illinois, and served with distinction in the Mexican war.

THE MODOC WAR.

Captain Jack Offers to Surrender.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—A dispatch from Yreka this evening says Mary, a sister of Captain Jack, came to the headquarters of the Peace Commissioners last night, and reported that Jack accepted the terms of surrender offered by the commissioners. General Canby sent word back by her this morning that Captain Jack or some chief men of the tribe must come in before to-morrow evening, or the troops of his command would move immediately against them. It is expected they will come to-morrow; if not, war is inevitable.

UTAH.

Continued Excitement Among the Mormons.

SALT LAKE, March 8.—Reports from Washington concerning the probable appointments for Utah are exciting the greatest interest. The mention of Gen. Candon for Governor occasions surprise, although, notwithstanding his radical anti-Mormonism, it appears as unacceptable to the leading Saints as to the Gentiles. There seems, however, to be general regret that Gov. Wood should be removed.

Schuyler Colfax Vindicated by President Grant.

SOUTH BEND, March 9.—President Grant has authorized the publication of the following letter to Mr. Colfax:

Executive Mansion, Washington, March 4, 1873.—My Dear Mr. Colfax: Allow me to say that I sympathize with you in the recent Congressional investigations, that I have watched them closely, and I am as satisfied now as I have ever been of your integrity, patriotism and freedom from the charges imputed as if I knew of my own knowledge of your innocence. Our official relations have been so pleasant that I would like to keep up the personal relations through life. Affectionately yours,

U. S. GRANT.

Dealers in Counterfeit Money Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Two men were arrested here and held for a further hearin, upon a charge of dealing in counterfeit money. A secret service detective found in the possession of one of the men fifty dollars in good money, which had been given him for the purchase of counterfeit. In a stable occupied by the other defendant a fifty cent counterfeit plate was found; also a quantity of metal corresponding with the nickel five cent pieces. The prisoners will have a hearing on Monday next.

Reports on the Pomeroy Investigation.

TOPEKA, March 7.—The Pomeroy Investigating Committee reported to the Legislature yesterday. The majority report, signed by four members of the Committee, find Pomeroy guilty of bribery and attempting to corrupt members of the Legislature by offers of money. The minority report is signed by three members of the Committee, and they find the charges of bribery and corruption against Pomeroy not proven. The minority report was adopted by the House, and the majority report by the Senate.

A School Girl Shot Dead by Her School Boy Lover.

SALISBURY, MD., March 8.—Yesterday George Hall, aged eighteen years, shot dead Amelia Shirkley, aged fourteen years, while she was returning from school. Hall had courted Amelia, and had written her a letter, which was unanswered because she stated she had no time. Both belong to respectable families. The murderer has not yet been apprehended.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Ex-King Amadeus has arrived at Turin.

—It is stated that Bancroft, our minister to Prussia, has resigned.

—The Spanish federal republic was proclaimed in Barcelona on Sunday morning.

—A fire at Clyde, Ohio, on Sunday morning, destroyed $50,000 worth of property.

—Cincinnati politicians will have three tickets for municipal offices in the field at the spring election.

—It is reported that Col. John W. Foster, of Indiana, is to be nominated as Minister of Mexico, in place of Mr. Nelson.

—At Easton, Pa., Trinity Church, which was just completed, was burned last Saturday night. Loss $25,000. No insurance.

—At White Plains, N. Y., on Friday, James Eanis was sentenced to fourteen year's imprisonment for the murder of his wife.

—It is reported from Washington that certain Congressmen are offering their quota of public documents at fifty cents a volume.

—The Wild Duck and Comet, with barges of iron ore, from St. Louis to Pittsburgh, were wind-bound at Cincinnati yesterday.

—Ella Raines, a young lady of Columbus, O., attempted to commit suicide because her parents thought she was too young to marry.

—The Edinburgh *Scotsman* has a report of a marriage arranged between the Duke of Edinburgh and a foreign imperial Princess.

—Burglars attempted to rob the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia on Sunday morning. Two of the thieves were arrested.

—The funeral of Miss Shockley, who was shot and killed by Rev. W. Hall near Salisbury, Md., on Friday last, took place on Sunday.

—At a fire in Nashville, on Saturday night, a negro was thrown from a hook and ladder truck and had his head crushed, killing him instantly.

—The United States collector on Saturday seized the New York Central Railroad property at Albany for non-payment of revenue tax, amounting to $460,720.

—John Houlihan, a man shot in Chicago on Friday night by officer Cudmore, while attempting to escape from custody, died on Saturday from the effects of the wound.

—Two children of James Wilson were burned to death on Sunday morning in Newark, N. J., by their clothes taking fire from a stove while left unattended in the kitchen.

—It has been discovered that Allen J. Jones, late clerk in the Southern Bank of Georgia, at Savannah, committed a fraud on that bank by means of forged drafts to the amount of $32,500.

—At Chicago, on Saturday night, a meeting was held and action taken for the formation of an association to be called the "Inter State Industrial Exposition of Chicago," and a capital stock of $150,000.

—A dispatch from Berlin says the Government of France has officially given Germany financial guarantees for the payment of the war indemnity, and that negotiations for the German evacuation have already commenced.

—A freight train going South on the Hudson River Railroad, on Saturday night ran into the rear of the Albany way freight and passenger train at Barrytown. Four cars of the latter were thrown from the track. Nobody was hurt.

—A. M. Dorland, of Chicago, agent of Stanley, publishes a statement under oath denying the allegation of Stanley that he absconded with the receipts of his lecture there. It is evident from developments made, neither has much to boast of.

—It is stated that the Comptroller of the Treasury declines paying the extra Congressional pay, on the ground that the law is worded ambiguously and that the necessary appropriations were not authorized. A great many Congressmen are disappointed.

Among all modern inventions, nothing has gained such popular favor as the sewing machine. Second to none in the market stands the Improved Singer, capable of doing all kinds of sewing, from the lightest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. Call and examine at

R. STRAW & CO.'S,
10 Sixth street.

Twenty cents returned on every dollar at Macrum & Carlisle's great sale.

Arizona Diamonds, set in solid gold, sold only at 38 Fifth Avenue.

HOME NEWS.

Coming.

We have received a circular from the famous old John Robinson, dated at his grand Opera House in Cincinnati, in which he states that he has bought a fleet of steamers, with which he intends to ascend the Ohio this season, and exhibit his world's exposition and animated collection of universal wonders, cyclopean institute for the advancement of science and encouragement of education, and strictly moral circus. He will visit Pittsburgh in April, and promises to give an entertainment worthy his name and fame.

Fire at the American Oil Works.

At half past ten o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out at the American Oil Works of Messrs. Holeship, Irwin & Co., near the Sharpsburg bridge. An alarm was struck from box 85, and the Lawrence Hose Company responded, and soon extinguished the flames. A small quantity of oil was destroyed, together with two coal cars which were standing near where the fire broke out. The loss will amount to about two hundred dollars. The fire originated in a still a short distance from the main works.

A "Put Up Job."

Some of the inhabitants of Brownstown seem to have a special grudge against Officer Dennis Meeley, and on Saturday night they enticed him into the concert saloon, on Carson street, with the intention of being revenged. By creating a great disturbance and going through a series of sham pugilistic gestures, he was led to the belief that a fight was going on outside. Calling some assistance the officer entered the saloon, when he was struck over the head with a chair and knocked insensible. The blow, however, had no more serious effect than to cut a hole through his cap and give him a severe headache. He was on duty again yesterday.

Letters Held for Postage.

Mrs. Eva Bauon, New York, 3c; Mrs. Corrigan, New York, 3c; Mrs. Wm. Coulter, Homewood, Pa., 3c; James M. Carlin, Le Mars, Iowa, 3c; David H. Coyle, Wilmington, Del., 3c; H. B. Clafton & Co., New York, 3c; Wm. Dorsey, St. Louis, Mo., 3c; W. Ewing, Jr., Ewing Mills, Pa., 3c; C. Eagle, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; M. H. Gillett & Co., New York, 3c; P. J. Givens, Troy, N. Y., 3c; G. C. Hazlett, Ebenezer, Pa., 3; J. H. Judson, Gloversville, N. Y., 3c; Miss Agnes Lyons, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; Mrs. Nellie Martin, Johnstown, N. Y., 3c; Jamey Meedel, Chicago, Ill., 3c; Mrs. M. Smith, Meadville, Pa., 3c; Wm. Stone, Sharpsburg, Pa., 3c; Geo. Seager, Cleveland, O., 3c; G. Shinn, Franklin Square, O., 3c; D. & J. Sadlier & Co., New York, 3c.

Death of Hon. Jacob Mechling.

This sad event took place on Saturday morning at the residence of his son in law, Gen. Arch. Blakeley, in Allegheny City, Judge Mechling had been staying for some months in Allegheny in very feeble health, receiving the assiduous nursing care of his daughter, Mrs. Blakeley. For several weeks past his strength gradually declined more and more until at last the end came. A good man ripe in virtues as in years has gone home. He was a gentleman of the old school, intelligent, dignified and honorable. He was one of the oldest citizens of our neighboring town of Butler, where he is universally esteemed and venerated. He also had many friends in this city, by whom as well as by the whole community where he has so long resided, his death will be lamented and his memory cherished.

Fire at Irwin's Station.

On Saturday morning about five o'clock a fire broke out in a large two story brick building owned by J. R. Marchand & Co., at Irwin's Station, on the P. R. R., resulting in its entire destruction. The first floor was occupied by Messrs. Marchand & Co., as a drug, grocery, dry goods and shoe store; and also by Thos. Griffith as an grocery and notion store. The second floor of the building was occupied as a dwelling by Dr. Marchand, the remainder of the story being used as an Odd Fellows' Hall. The fire originated in the cellar among some turpentine, oils, &c., and soon consumed everything in the building. Marchand & Co., lose from $8,000 to $10,000. Mr. Griffith's loss will perhaps reach $5,000. The postal matter was also burned. The origin of the fire is not known.

A Murderous Assault.

On Saturday night officer B. Fitun, of the South Side police, while in the performance of his duty received injuries at the hands of a cowardly rough, from which it is feared he cannot recover. About eleven o'clock, while on his beat at Saw Mill Run, the officer was called to arrest a disorderly character named Bill Berner. The policeman arrested the man, and started to the lock-up, when he was followed by three men, one of whom struck the officer a terrible blow on the head with a pick handle, fracturing his skull. The injured man was conveyed in an insensible condition to a neighboring house, but his assailants fled. About four o'clock yesterday morning, however, Lieutenant Thompson succeeded in arresting one of them, and he was placed in the lock-up. Last evening Officer Flinn's condition was very precarious, and his recovery is looked upon as doubtful. No other arrests have yet been made.

Obituary.

The death of Mrs. Annie F. Wood, wife of Mr. Robert J. Grier, cashier of the National Trust Company, will occasion sincere sorrow among a large circle of friends. She was yet in the morning of life and but a few months since stood at the hymenial altar, with every anticipation of a long future of happiness. Death, however, which strikes with the same merciless hand at the old and young, suddenly dispelled all the bright dreams of herself and friends, and brought mourning into a new household, where so much promised joy. The deceased was a lady of most estimable virtues, amiable in disposition, of a loving heart and loved wherever she was known. Her death will be sincerely mourned by troops of friends and her bereaved consort will have the genuine sympathy of all.

The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock.

An Escape Attempted.

On Saturday morning James Gest was brought into the Criminal Court and sentenced by Judge Sterrett to pay a fine of six cents and undergo confinement in the Western Penitentiary for two years and six months, having been found guilty of receiving stolen goods. After receiving the sentence Officer Falbush proceeded to conduct the prisoner back to his quarters in the county jail. While going through the hall leading from the Criminal Court room to the Warden's office, in which there is a winding stairway, the prisoner walked slightly in the advance. As they reached the foot of the stairs two men entered the hall from the outside. The prisoner seizing the opportunity to escape, which the opening afforded, dashed out, and ran towards Fifth avenue. Although the prisoner's rate of speed was unusually good on account of the exingency of the occasion, the officer started in pursuit and made still a little better time. With the aid of a reporter of the press he succeeded in capturing him about a hundred feet distant from the jail and Gest is now securely locked up without much probability of any chance being offered him for escape in the future.

SUFFOCATED.

Death by Inhaling Carbonic Acid Gas at the Superior Furnace.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner West, at the Superior blast furnace, Wood's Run (Ninth ward), Allegheny, on the body of John Sweany, who was found dead near a furnace at that place early yesterday morning. It appears that he and two others, John Keefe and Michael Conners, had left Cleveland for Pittsburgh to obtain work. They were rolling mill helpers, and on account of work being slack there, they concluded to go to some other city in their luck. They had no money when they left, their means having previously been exhausted in efforts to live until again employment would offer. They had walked most of the way, only having ridden when a chance would occur to steal a ride on a freight train. They arrived about ten o'clock on Saturday night at the furnace, where they asked for privilege to stay. They all laid down alongside of a large furnace and went to sleep. About seven o'clock yesterday morning, Conners woke up and found Sweany dead, while Keefe was unconscious. He immediately gave an alarm, when with assistance the two men were carried out, and Dr. W. J. Riggs summoned, who found Sweany quite dead and Keefe in an insensible condition. He succeeded, after several hours labor, in restoring him to partial consciousness, when he was taken to the Mercy Hospital, where he is very low, but will recover. The men had inhaled the carbonic acid gas arising from the melting of the iron. The proprietors gave strict orders to their watchmen (of which they have two) to allow no one to stay in there all night, but they state that when a man is driven out of a front door, he will frequently come in a back. The jury rendered the following verdict: That the deceased came to his death this ninth day of March by suffocation, caused from inhaling gas from a furnace while asleep.

The deceased was nineteen years of age, and has a father and sister residing corner of Washington and Main streets, Cleveland. They were telegraphed to, but up to last evening no answer had been received.

SUNDAY'S HEARINGS.

Yesterday Morning at the Lock-up.

Fifty-three practical and zealous advocates of license met His Honor Mayor Blackmore yesterday morning at his office in the Diamond. The Mayor listened patiently to both sides of the various peculiar stories related, and taxed the criminals according to even-balanced justice.

Bridget McMorris, whose name and face are as familiar about the lock-up as the oldest veteran, put in an appearance. She had to pay the fifty dollars and was sent up for ninety days.

Edward Bell seemed to belong to that numerous class of gay young deceivers who occasionally come to grief. A respectable married lady from the rural district, visited the city on Saturdays in search of her husband, who had been here for a few days. She was unable to find the right house, and finally sought information from Bell, whom she took to be the man. When told the number and street he took her almost every place except the right one. He finally made some improper proposals to her, when she began crying and an officer was attracted and learned her tale. Bell paid his fine of fifty dollars.

James Styley acted on Saturday night much as if training to meet Ned O'Baldwin in the ring. He practiced on policemen, citizens, and any one who came convenient. One hundred dollars and costs was the decision of the Mayor upon hearing the particulars. Mr. Styley had not the change, and he was committed for four months to the Work House. Patrick Freel was fined fifty dollars for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and in default was committed for ninety days. Luella Still, for vagrancy, was sent up for thirty days. The others were sent to jail for brief periods, of paid small fines and departed.

Twenty-five per cent. discount to all purchasers at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale. This is equivalent to a profit of 25 per cent.

ANNEXATION.

Meeting of Citizens of Allegheny—Strong Feeling Against Consolidation—The Opposition Assuming Shape—Harrisburg to be Visited—A Committee of Two Hundred Appointed—No Consolidation Without a Vote of the People.

Pursuant to public notice a meeting of citizens of Allegheny was held in the City Treasurer's office, Saturday evening to give expression of opinion in reference to the question of consolidation with Pittsburgh. There was a large attendance, and the proceedings were marked with harmony and unanimity.

The meeting was organized about eight o'clock; Arthur Hobson, Esq., being called to the chair, and Mr. W. H. Graham chosen as Secretary.

The Chair briefly explained that the meeting had been called for the purpose of giving the merchants and citizens of Allegheny an opportunity to express their views in relation to the attempts now being made to legislate Allegheny out of existence by consolidating it with Pittsburgh.

A letter was read from Hon. James L. Graham and a dispatch from Representative J. D. Ramsey, in both of which it was stated that strong efforts were being put forth at Harrisburg by the friends of consolidation, and that, although there yet appeared no evidence that it could pass, it still behooved Allegheny to make known her wishes to the Legislature—to render the work of defeating the bill easier.

The meeting was then thrown open for informal discussion, and a number of speeches were made against consolidation. During these remarks,

Mr. James Park, Jr. took occasion to deny the statements made in reference to his being in favor of consolidation. He was, and always had been, heartily opposed to it, and proposed to give of his money and means to prevent annexation until the Alleghenians themselves expressed their inclination for it.

After the discussion, it was decided to appoint a special committee of two hundred to go to Harrisburg and press upon the Legislature the fact of the opposition in Allegheny to the proposed annexation, unless the people first had an opportunity to vote upon it.

A committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Charles Davis, James Park, Jr., Alfred Slack and A. Hobson, to make arrangements for the transportation of the general committee.

On motion, the members of Allegheny City Councils were requested to accompany the general committee to Harrisburg—those who could not go to sign a memorial against consolidation, and thus put themselves again on the record. The motion was carried.

Mr. Campbell B. Herron suggested that it might be well to send a special Committee to Harrisburg on Monday night, so that they could get there in advance of the general Committee,—as the latter could not be gotten off before Tuesday. The suggestion was put in the form of a motion and carried. The following gentlemen were appointed. Messrs. Alfred Slack, Arthur Hobson, D. L. Smith, S. H. Geyer, W. H. Reel, Col. W. M. Stewart, Wm. Semple, John Ogden, W. B. Rodgers, Samuel Hastings, Geo. D. Riddle, R. R. Francis, Wm. H. Graham, Thomas Brown, Wm. Heagy, Campbell B. Herron, Chas. Davis and Hon. A. P. Calhow.

On motion of James Park, Jr., it was

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting telegraph at once to the delegation of members of the Legislature from this county that a Committee of two hundred citizens will be in Harrisburg on Tuesday or Wednesday to confer with our representatives in reference to the effort on the part of citizens of Pittsburgh, to have legislation enacted this city of Pittsburgh without first submitting the question to a vote of the people of Allegheny city, and urging our members to have action in reference to the question, postponed until this general Committee can meet in Harrisburg.

The following gentlemen were then appointed on the general Co mmittee:

David L. Smith,	Wm. Sedden,
James Park, Jr.,	Robt. Andrews,
Arthur Hobson,	Robt. Robinson,
Wm. Semple,	John U. Barr,
S. H. Geyer,	Wm. Phillips,
H. S. Fleming,	J. G. Gilmore,
J. H. Elton,	James G. Downing,
Wm. Hamilton,	James Hastings,
J. H. Shoales,	Hon. P. C. Shannon,
C. B. Herron,	M. T. Heckert,
Robt. Dalzell,	James Hunter,
H. D. Sedgwick, Sr.,	Robt. Dunseath,
Joseph McNaugher,	R. R. Ray, Jr.,
George Bothwell,	Chas. Pugh,
Col. C. Yeager,	John Sterrit,
Fred. Gwinnel,	Louis McMullin,
John Bausch,	John G. S. Golden,
Col. Wm. M. Stewart,	James D. Walker,
James W. Hall,	Joseph Craig,
Col. Geo. Gerst,	J. F. Bellstein,
James Caldwell,	John Morrison,
Hon. John D'an, Esq.,	Fred. Ethelman,
John W. Riddle,	J. C. Porter,
David L. Patterson,	H. E. Davis,
Isaac A. Reed,	Wm. H. Shoenberger,
C. W. Bennett,	J. F. Jennings,
James Bradley,	Wm. Boyd,
James Lockhart,	Wm. Murdock,
Prof. L. H. Eaton,	John Dickson,
A. B. Nicholson,	A. Patterson,
C. E. Wills,	Prof. Agnew,
Col. Wm. J. Anderson,	John Ogden,
A. M. Farland,	John Dalzell,
G. A. Miller,	Samuel Thompson,
Henry Irwin,	Wm. H. Kirkpatrick,
John McKeown,	S. H. Druit,
Thos. McClance,	Wm. H. McGee,
Sylvester Barker,	A. Hartung,
Alex. Postley,	Samuel Spencer,
Wm. Alexander,	Jas. Gregg, Jr.,
George F. Comley,	Alex. Harris,
B. F. Pidgress,	Capt. W. W. Tyson,
E. H. Armstrong,	S. S. Shields,
Isaac Bailey,	John R. Watson,
Robt. T. White,	Chas. Reed,
The meeting then adjourned.	John T. McHendry,
NOTICE.	Wm. Brown,
It is earnestly hoped that all the above named	Wm. McClelland,
citizens will appreciate the importance of acting	Richard Nutall,
promptly in this matter, and may make immedi-	S. T. McClelland,
ate arrangements for departing Tuesday even-	Rev. G. G. Westfall,
ing. Notice of the arrangements for the trans-	James Rafferty,
portation of the Committee will be bulletined	Jacob Frank,
at City Hall, Allegheny, on Monday, 3 P. M.	D. Symington,
ARTHUR HOBSON, Chairman.	E. B. Riddle,
WM. H. GRAHAM, Secretary.	John Kirkpatrick,
	Louis Neal,
	Wilkins Linhardt,
	James Murray,
	John McIntyre,
	P. W. Heron, M. D.,
	James Morgan,
	W. S. Dimmett,
	L. M. Watson,
	J. F. B. Bidell,
	Wm. Calhoun,
	George Stephenson,
	James Lacock,
	R. B. Smith, M. D.,
	Nathan Graham,
	W. W. Cole, M. D.,
	Walter Glass,
	Gen. Chas. Barnes,
	James McGeary,
	James Lowrie,
	Fred. Heckter,
	Jas. N. Davidson,
	Wm. Wallace,
	Chas. Faulkner,
	D. G. Jones,
	G. M. Dosch,
	James Thorn,
	Alex. McGilwery,
	Robt. Taggart,
	Capt. J. T. Rogers,
	Robt. Young,
	Simon Bulford,
	Jas. McVicker,
	S. J. Crist,
	James Orr,
	Jas. H. Smith,
	James Wiley,
	Mathew Clark,
	W. W. Davis,
	Thomas Lysle,
	Isaac Willson,
	Wm. Scroggins,
	Anthony Beilgel,
	James A. Gray,
	Prof. S. A. Neale,
	Isaac Chalfant,
	A. J. Penticost.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT.—JUDGE STERRETT.

The following cases were disposed of and sentences passed, Anthony Schatthaug, convicted of the charge of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs of prosecution.

In the case of Catherine Schmoker, charged with a surety of the peace by Ellen Miller, the prosecutrix not appearing, the complaint was dismissed at her costs.

George Irvin, convicted of the charge of assault and battery, preferred against him by Henry Ranford, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents with the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in the Work House for the period of two years.

Fredric Teufel, for assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs of prosecution.

Thos. Kearney, who plead guilty to the larceny of a valise, containing thirty-five dollars, the property of James O'Neal, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents, with costs of prosecution, to restore the property stolen, if not already restored, and to undergo an imprisonment in the Work House for the period of nine months.

James Gest, convicted of the charge of receiving stolen goods, preferred against him by Jas. R. Ferguson, was sentenced pay to the costs of the prosecution, with a fine of six cents, to restore the property stolen, and to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of two years and six months.

James Morgan, found guilty of assault and battery, charged by Peter Hess, was sent to pay a fine of six cents, with costs of prosecution and to undergo a term of imprisonment of three months in the county jail. Morgan was also sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the county jail of thirty days, having been convicted of assault and battery on the person of William Hess. The second sentence is to take effect at the expiration of the first.

John Brennan, tried yesterday on a charge of rape preferred against him by Honora Foley, of Mansfield, was this morning acquitted of the charge.

John B. Garber was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs of prosecution, having been convicted of assault and battery, charged against him by Jacob M. Gorker.

John A. Kelley, who plead guilty of a misdemeanor in unlawfully wounding Edward Dunn, was sentenced to the Work House for one year, and to pay a fine of six cents and costs of prosecution.

William Manning, against whom were five indictments, plead guilty to three, charging him with selling liquors on Sunday, and a motion *capias* was allowed in the two charging him with selling liquor to minors. In each of the three cases in which he plead guilty, he was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs, and in default of payment to be imprisoned for thirty days in each case.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

J. H. Connovan et al.	Henry Bulter.
R. J. Wray.	Daniel Mooney et al.
L. Bergstresser et al.	Stockdale Smith,
Robert Owens.	Joe. Boetbelh,
Frank Whitaker,	Mathew Fahey,
Patrick Quinn,	Jacob Huber, et al.
Alcock Harper et al.	Sulta Hunter,
Pat. J. May,	Wm. Feagans,
Jas. Nicholson,	Thomas Robinson,
Catharine Jordon,	Henry Moon.

COMMON PLEAS.—JUDGES STOWE AND COLLIER.

A petition was presented this morning by Charles Austen, asking permission of the Court to adopt a child, four years old, named Margaret Ellen Harris. The consent of the parent being giving, the petition was given and an order and decree made that the child assume the name of Margaret Ellen Austen.

An error occurred in our report of the case of N. B. Lane vs. Graham & Farmerie, in Saturday's Court proceedings. The case was reported as a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, when it should have been said that the plaintiff took a nonsuit, and the case was thus dismissed.

In the case of Theresa Reid vs. Edward Reid, libel to divorce, a decree was granted.

In the case of Louisa Matthews vs. Charles F. Matthews, libel in divorce, a decree was refused.

In the case of the Fisher Bros. vs. the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, a rule was granted on plaintiff to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside and a new trial granted to defendant.

Final orders were issued in the matter of the application of the Brotherhood of St. Vincents of the City of Allegheny, the Board of Trustees of the Fund for the Relief of the Destitute, Sick and Poor of the Allegheny County, the Lea Library Society of Pittsburgh, the Great Western Building Association and the German American Insurance Company, for charters of incorporation.

In the matter of the opening of Granville street, the appeal from the report of the viewers was argued, and upon consideration the exceptions filed were dismissed and the report confirmed absolutely.

In the matter of the viewers' report in the widening of Fifth avenue, the exceptions filed were withdrawn and the report was confirmed.

In the divorce case of Christina Lies vs. Jacob Lies, an order was issued granting permission to libellant to take additional testimony.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In the case of Edgar Holmes vs. the Maple Grove Coal Company, of Venango county, a motion for adjudication was granted. This case was tried by a jury, and the facts set forth in the creditors' petition were found to be true, and in pursuance of this verdict the motion was made. The Court adjudged the company bankrupt, and the case was referred to Register Harper.

A preliminary injunction was granted in the case of Jesse Claypool, of Elk county, b